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VOL. XLVIII No 19. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1895. FOR RATES SEE PAGE 5.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mr. Benjamin Lillard having retired from the management of the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER, all correspondence should hereafter be addressed, and all checks, drafts and money orders made payable to the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.

WILLIAM O. ALLISON,
PUBLISHER.

A NEW AGREEMENT IN SPIRITS.

The agreement between distilling interests, which was signed October 25, will, it is confidently expected by those directly interested, enable the business to be conducted the coming season without loss, even should there be no profits to divide among the stockholders of the various properties when the time comes for closing the distilleries next June. The interests involved knew that some working arrangement, to include all of the large distilleries, was absolutely necessary, hence all differences were laid aside, and conferences were held, with the result as previously stated. The daily consumption of the country was calculated to be the product of 35,000 bushels of corn, of which the American Spirits Manufacturing Company was allotted 18,850 bushels, the American Distributing Company 5,000 bushels, the Atlas 3,750 bushels, the Globe 3,000 bushels, the Mutual 2,000 bushels, and Wilson 2,400 bushels. The Hanover is reported to have become a party to the agreement since it was signed, on an allotment of 400 or 600 bushels. The Majestic, the 10,000-bushel house of the American Distributing Company, was not considered in the allotment, as it is not completed. When it is, it will probably be shut down, so as not to interfere with the agreement now in force. It is understood that the American Spirits Manufacturing Company has made such an arrangement with the Distributing Company to handle its product in the East as will make it more profitable to the last named company to permit the Majestic to remain idle. Only the large concerns, as will be noticed, are parties to the contract to regulate production. It was deemed unnecessary to include the smaller ones, representing a total product of 15,000 bushels, inasmuch as their demand is a local one, and they are not equipped to compete in the open market with the others. The profit is to be one cent per proof gallon on spirits and alcohol, the price to be based on the price of number two cash corn at Chicago, and to advance or decline one cent per proof gallon on every fluctuation of five cents per bushel of corn, up or down. The purpose is to keep the price at a figure that will not invite competition. Plants that make or will make spirits and alcohol from molasses were not taken into the calculation.

We foreshadowed, in a previous article, a combination such as now exists, and pointed out that should all interests unite, each could hope to obtain only its pro rata share of the consumption of the country, based on the ratio of its capacity to the total capacity. The American Spirits Manufacturing Company was, accordingly, allotted about fifty per cent. of the consumption although it will produce but about thirty per cent. of its capacity. It will be interesting to see how a stock so well watered as the stock of this company is, will manage to pay any dividends on its common stock. The daily product of the company is about 90,000 gallons of spirits and alcohol. The working year is but two hundred and fifty days, owing to the inability of the distilleries to run while the cattle are grazing. At a profit of one cent per proof gallon we have approximately $225,000 with which to pay seven per cent. on $1,400,000 of bonds, five per cent. on $7,000,000 preferred stock, and a dividend on $28,000,000 common stock. Seven per cent. on $1,400,000 is $98,000, and five per cent. on $7,000,000 is $350,000, a total interest charge of $448,000, and $225,000 with which to meet it, leaving nothing for the holders of the common stock. Clearly the slop contract is relied on to help make up the deficit. For every bushel of corn used there is a residue of a bushel of slop. At five cents per bushel the result is in round numbers $230,000. Adding to this the profit on the spirit gives $455,000. Subtracting the interest charge of $448,000, leaves $7,000 for dividends on the common stock. It is considered highly probable, however, that the showing will not prove as favorable as we have made it, inasmuch as the American Distilling Company will doubtless obtain a liberal percentage for handling the company's product in the East, and some expense will probably attach to distribution in the West. It appears more than likely that the common stock is destined to continue to be what it has been for a long time, merely a football for speculators.

The other parties to the agreement will probably make a profit, as they are not so heavily capitalized as the Spirits Company is.

There is every evidence that the agreement will be lived up to for the next eight months, as it is based on sound principles.

PRUSSIATE OF POTASH ADVANCES.

As intimated in our market review last week the combination on yellow prussiate of potash has announced the price at which deliveries will be made next year, the figures being twenty cents per pound on contracts covering fifteen thousand pounds or more, while the quotation to the general trade will be twenty-two cents. For two or three weeks past the position of yellow prussiate has been rather unsettled owing to the belief that a revision of prices was impending and it has been very difficult of late to assign a value to the article that would accurately reflect the views of holders. The action just taken, however, will have the effect of removing this uncertainty and of imparting steadines to quotations. The contract price at the beginning of the season was twenty-three and one-half cents, but owing to the competition of outside manufacturers, values sustained a heavy decline and remained at eighteen cents until the recent upward movement set in. As first hands are now quoting uniform prices it is surmised that a general understanding has been reached between all the producers and that no further disturbance of the market may be anticipated.

It is said that during the past few months many of the larger consumers and dealers bought quite liberally, under the impression that sooner or later prices would advance. This action materially reduced the holdings of importers and manufacturers and accounts for the reduced supplies now under their control. As the general trade seems to have no urgent wants at the moment it is not likely that there will soon be much activity in spot goods, but the outlook for business next year encourages the idea that the demand for forward deliveries will be extensive.

THE POSITION OF GLYCERINE.

The glycerine market has been in a most unsatisfactory condition from the standpoint of the refiners for nearly if not quite six years, notwithstanding the fact that the consumption has shown a steady increase, as evidenced by the figures of the importations during a series of years. To be sure, the depression of 1893 curtailed the consumption, but the trade appears to have recovered from the dire effects of that year, as statistics prove, and there is every reason for believing that more glycerine is now being consumed than ever before. In the face of these facts, the price has steadily declined from eighteen cents per pound, in drums, at the beginning of 1890, to eleven cents February 1 of this year, the date of the low-water mark in this article of such universal use. This last decline in the price was announced at a time when the foreign markets were chronicling a firm and advancing market for the crude. As far back as January, 1893, if not earlier, the markets had commenced to advance abroad, and the price there has been advancing ever since that time, but not until October 17 of this year was any advance made in the price of refined, although the local refiners did not follow suit until four days later, the change emanating from cities in the interior. For at least two years there has been no real reason for selling the refined article at the prices which have ruled, owing to the high prices paid for crude.

A study of the conditions existing in the industry reveals the fact that the depression can be readily traced to competition between dealers, This was very pronounced during the months following the depression of 1893, when the consumption showed a radical falling off, dealers striving to secure the few orders that came into the market. In some quarters there is heard the complaint of unfair competition. It cannot be denied that the methods which have been pursued by some of the large soapmakers have contributed largely to, if they have not directly caused, the demoralization which has been the main feature of the market for so many years in the face of otherwise strong conditions. The last advance was, no doubt, a necessity, even to the cheap sellers. Months ago the fact became apparent that it was only a question of time when a change would have to occur. And it is only reasonable to look for another advance in due course, should the price of crude continue its upward trend. In the mean time competition continues, but some refiners consider the situation so strong that they are unwilling to contract very far ahead, and prefer to supply their regular customers at the current prices only limited quantities. It is reported that at least one of the American refiners is without stocks, owing to his inability to secure sufficient crude at a favorable price.

The figures of importations, compiled from official sources, covering the year before the new tariff came into operation, as compared with the first year under the tariff of 1894, are interesting. They show the falling off in the consumption during 1893, as previously stated, and the complete recovery since business commenced to revive. From September 1, 1893, to August 28, 1894, the day on which the new tariff came into operation, the entries at this port for immediate consumption amounted to 5,078,330 pounds of crude, all of which was imported prior to June 30, 1894. The entries for warehouse amounted to 1,121,314 pounds, 886,253 pounds of this amount having been bonded during July and August, to take advantage of the lower rate of duty which the new tariff promised The withdrawals from bonded warehouse from September 1 1893, to August 28, 1894, wer 1,764,451 pounds. If we add these figures to the amount entered for immediate consumption we have a total of 6,842,781 pounds, which represents the consumption of foreign crude for the year. The succeeding year shows a large increase. From August 28, 1894, to September 1, 1895, the entries for immediate consumption amounted to 12,911,175 pounds. Only 162,880 pounds were placed in bonded warehouse, one-half of which was entered in December, 1894, and the other half in July and August of this year. The withdrawals from bonded warehouse amounted to 3,657,216 pounds. Of this amount all but 1,013,082 pounds were withdrawn in the last four months of 1894, the difference having been taken out during the last three days of August, 1894, immediately after the new tariff became effective, Adding the withdrawals to the entries for immediate use gives us a consumption of 16,568,391 pounds for the first year under the new tariff, as against 6,842,781 pounds for the last year under the tariff of 1890. It will be observed that during the two years under review the withdrawals from bond were in excess of the amount placed in bonded warehouse 4,137,468 pounds. The apparent discrepancy in the figures is accounted for by the fact that this last amount was in bonded warehouse at the date when our comparisons commence.

THE ADVANCE IN WINDOW GLASS.

As was anticipated, the associated manufacturers of window glass have again advanced the price of their product, this action having been taken at a general meeting of authorized representatives held at Chicago on the 26th ult., and at the same time it is reported that it was decided to discontinue the practice of paying freight, and, instead, to equalize these charges in future. At present the window glass business is under the control of two central selling agencies, one covering the territory west of Pittsburg and the other having jurisdiction over the trade in that city and the plants east of it. While these agencies are independent of each other, so far as a formal understanding is concerned, there seems to be a tacit obligation between them to act in harmony on all important matters, and at the meeting referred to joint committees of the two organizations participated in the deliberations and assented to the conclusions reached. Prior to this conference the Western window-glass makers had taken the initiative in marking up quotations, and the presence of their delegates at Chicago was, in effect, merely a step in ratification of what they had previously decided upon doing. It was supposed that when the advance came it would be fully 5 per cent., but the manufacturers concluded that, for the time being, at least, an addition of 2½ per cent. to the selling prices would be reasonable. Although they concede that the market is in a much more satisfactory condition now than it was last season, they strenuously contend that they are still working on too narrow a margin of profit, and in view of this fact many in the trade are under the belief that further efforts to elevate values will soon be made.

Whether the market will bear another substantial advance without incurring the risk of reviving the full force of foreign competition, is a question

upon which there is a diversity of opinion. For some time past, owing principally to labor disturbances in France and Belgium, window-glass manufacturing in those countries has, in a large measure, been paralyzed, entailing higher prices and a material curtailment of the production. Under these circumstances American makers have heretofore this season been perfectly secure in demanding more money for their product, especially as they are operating under the direction of organizations that, probably for the first time in the history of the industry, possess the requisites for stability and harmony. Of late, however, the situation abroad has improved, in the sense that the differences between the workers and their employers are in a fair way of adjustment, and, with the final removal of this impediment to activity, we may look for a steady increase of the output on the other side. What the future will develop along the line of importations from Europe can, at this time, only be the subject of conjecture.

It is true that, at the conference held at Cleveland on Oct. 7, the American Window Glass Jobbers' Association entered into an agreement whereby domestic glass is to be given the preference by them, with the avowed purpose of discouraging importations, but if conditions should arise which would prevent that policy from being profitable, or make it otherwise undesirable, business prudence alone would dictate a change. The membership of the Jobbers' Association is large and the organization is influential, but it does not embrace all who could become importers if the inducements warranted such a course. The question of price, therefore, is the feature that must, above all others, dominate the situation, and if the foreigners should reach a position where they can offer glass advantageously in this country there can be no doubt that they will receive considerable patronage.

Under the low prices which have for a long time been prevailing in the United States, importations of window glass have decreased greatly, but, now that our prices are gradually advancing, the hopes of the continental producers of again securing a foothold here are reviving. In illustration of the falling off in our imports of European glass, it may be stated that, according to the latest official statistics, the quantity of cylinder, crown and common window glass, unpolished, that was imported during the first eight months of this year was only 18,550,935 pounds, contrasted with 30,357,227 pounds during the corresponding period in 1894. Fo. the month of August the imports amounted to 3,108,073 pounds in 1894, against only 2,892,982 pounds in 1895. These figures are forcibly suggestive of the insignificant proportions to which the import trade will ultimately shrink if quotations on this side are kept down to a point where such competition cannot be profitably carried on, and pro vided also, that the quality of American glass is kept at the proper standard. On the latter point, it is unquestionable that the domestic manufacturers are making serious efforts to produce high-grade goods, and that they are succeeding is admitted by the entire trade.

Since the factories resumed operations this season the production has gone on steadily, and new glass is now being marketed quite freely. Thus far the demand has been fairly active, and the probabilities are that the factories will be kept occupied to the full extent of their capacity during the balance of the year. It does not appear that manufacturers are accummulating stocks, and their output will doubtless continue to be closely absorbed, unless the demand should unexpectedly subside, and in that event it is not unlikely that an effort will be made to close down the factories for a short period in January. Should that be done, the fear has been expressed that a shortage in supplies during the Spring will ensue, and that the door will thereby again be thrown open to foreign competition. Meanwhile the domestic markets are firm, and confidence in the immediate future is very generally entertained by the trade.

TRADE ITEMS.

Proposals are solicited to supply the Navy Yard at Boston 3,000 gallons whale oil. Bids will be opened Nov. 5.

At Ontonagon, Mich., Oct. 25, a kettle of tar used in roofing Diamond Match Company's store set fire to store roof. Loss $2,000.

The paint works of Black Filler Company, owned by George Crawford & Son, burned last Monday. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $5,000.

The Jamestown Varnish Company has made an assignment to Charles U. Wicks. The company was incorporated this year with a capital stock of $25,000.

The bark Petrel has arrived at New Bedford from an Atlantic Ocean whaling voyage. She brings 1,000 barrels of sperm oil. She has taken 825 barrels of sperm oil since May 13.

Within the past few days the United Alkali Company have stopped the manufacture of caustic soda at Mathieson's and the Liver Works at Widnes, where they employed about seventy men.

Mr. Frank E. Dodge of Dodge & Olcott returned by the Saale from a trip in Europe of several months' duration. He is the picture of health, and says he had a charming time whilst abroad.

The Moreland Paint and Wall Paper Company, capital stock $20,000, has been incorporated at Austin, Tex., by Charles B. Moreland, Austin Exdall, William H. Tobin and John W. Tobin.

The Calhoun Cottonseed Oil Company of Piedmont, Ala., has been organized with a capital of $100,000. Mr. J. J. Eubanks is president and manager, and Mr. E. W. Eedbetter, secretary and treasurer.

W. J. Matheson & Co., limited, this city, have added a new diamine rose, patented, which is a most valuable addition to their series of drawing colors for cotton and cotton and silk mixed goods, as also for wool.

G. W. Sheldon & Co. protested against the decision of the Collector at Chicago, Ill., on preparations containing alcohol to be dutiable as cordials at pounds, under paragraph 7, and claimed to be dutiable as cordials at $1.80 per proof gallon, under paragraph 240. The protest was overruled.

Matthew's American White Lead Company, limited, has been registered in London with a capital of £25,000, in £1 shares. Objects: To acquire certain patents, and to carry on in the United States the business of smelters, lead manufacturers and dealers, desilverizers, chemists, drysalters, oil and color men, etc.

Mr. Thomas Tyrer, president of the Society of Chemical Industry, sailed for home on the Umbria Saturday afternoon. Mr. Tyrer has had a delightful visit, and has made many warm friends, several of whom were at the wharf to bid him bon voyage, coupled with a hope that he may soon return to America.

A Chicago special to the Herald says that it is reported that the Treasury Department is said to have in contemplation a system of bonding the distilleries of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, by which the company will be required to pledge its entire assets on each distillery, instead of treating each distillery independently.

W. Loaiza & Co. protested against the ruling of the Collector at San Francisco, Cal., on bark for tanning purposes and crude shells imported in a vessel not of the United States. Appellants claimed that the merchandise is entitled to free admission under paragraphs 386 and 613, respectively, act of 1894. The protest was overruled.

The La Fundadora Cocoanut Oil Works at Baracoa, Cuba, are shut down at present on account of the revolution. These works export to New York about 1,500 barrels of cocoanut oil per year. This oil is in the New York market in competition with the Ceylon product. The La Fundadora mills turn out about 4,000 barrels of cocoanut oil per year.

The Whitney Glass Works at Glassboro, N. J., was almost wholly destroyed by fire on the 26th ult. The total loss is estimated at $150,000, and may reach $200,000, with full insurance. The company will rebuild as rapidly as possible. The night gang of blowers were at work when a workman in factory No. 1 saw a small blaze eating its way up some of the woodwork above an oven. He seized a bucket, which he supposed contained water, and dashed it on the little blaze. There was a flash and a column of red flame shot up to the roof. The bucket had contained oil. The spread of the flames after that was very rapid.

A cablegram has been received from Paris to the effect that the French Government had canceled all of the Algiers phosphate leases and that the government also had in view and would in all probability place a heavy tax on all phosphate exported from France and its colonies. This piece of news means much to the Florida and South Carolina phosphate miners.

The New York Credit Men's Association is making progress, about fifty members being now enrolled. The committee will hold a meeting on Thursday, Nov. 7, and the first business will be to perfect the organization and put it on a working basis. No headquarters have been engaged and no secretary selected to carry on the work of the association, which will probably not be in full working order before Jan. 1.

According to a German contemporary, the aniline dye trade is likely to be disturbed by a new patent, which is to be worked in conjunction by the Badische Aniline and Soda Fabrik and the Friedr Layer & Co. Joint Stock Anilin Works. A reduction of prices for some of the dyes will, it is hoped, be compensated for by an increase in the consumption in branches of industry in which the particular dyes referred to have been previously used.

In the French Customs tariff salicylate of soda is classified under sodium salts not specially enumerated, and salol under chemical products obtained by the distillation of coal tar. As such they are liable to the ordinary duties, but a recent decision of the Committee of Customs points out that although neither of the preparations mentioned contains alcohol, either in its free state or as a chemical combination, yet they are to be liable to an additional tax on account of the spirit which has been used in their manufacture. The committee states that this amounts to 75 centilitres of pure alcohol to every kilo of salicylate of soda and salol.

The Travancore Government have at last decided to abolish the cardamom monopoly, against which the planting community has been agitating for years past. The cardamom gardens were all surveyed last year, and a regular assessment will be fixed on each holding. It is expected that the revenue thus raised will equal the average income obtained by the Government from the monopoly which has hitherto existed. The proposed innovation will not affect the London market directly, as hardly any cardamoms are now imported from the Indian mainland, of which Travancore forms part, the produce of that country being almost all consumed in the East.

The government of Madras, it is said, propose to send to South America for a fresh supply of cinchona seed in order to replant certain parts of their land that have gone out of cultivation. This news is not relished by the private planters, whose disgust is increased at the announcement that the Bengal Government are also up and doing. From the last report of government cinchona plantations in that province we see that, owing to the increased demand for quinine, two or three hundred additional acres of land have been prepared for cinchona. During 1894-95 the net profit on the working of the Government plantations was 7,700 rs., against 1,100 rs. in the previous year.

The charter of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company to do business in Illinois has been filed with the County Recorder at Chicago. The articles were issued by the Secretary of State Sept. 12, the day after the subscription books were closed and the directors of the corporation elected. The capital stock of the company is $35,000,000, each share being fixed at $100. The following are named as directors: Alfred S. Austrian, Daniel V. Gallery, John T. Barnett, M. H. Guery and Adolph Ascher. The first four of these stockholders own one share, the remaining 349,996 being held by Ascher. The perfecting of the Illinois charter was a surprise to those who had expected the company, having incorporated under the New York laws, would abandon its Illinois charter. The company was incorporated in New York Aug. 22, 1895.

The Southern Railway has in press a beautiful and comprehensive book appertaining to the hunting and fishing of the States through which that system extends. This, indeed, comprises nearly the entire South, including Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky, as throughout these States the Southern Railway has its own lines. The book is written in the happiest style of Mr. William Bruce Leffingwell of Chicago, and the illustrations are ample and are especially prepared for this particular volume. This is the first time that such a publication has been attempted, exhibiting in such an attractive manner the almost innumerable resorts for sportsmen in the South. The publication will be issued prior to November 1, 1895, and can be obtained through any of the agents of the Southern Railway System.—Adv.

PETROLEUM NOTES.

There is a decline in the volume of active operations in the Montpelier, Ind., field, due, probably, to a lowered price, the non-staying qualities of wells and the approach of winter.

Operators in Indiana are making many comments on the proposed method of "doctoring" wells with hydrochloric acid instead of shooting hydrowith nitro-glycerine and a large number of them would like to see and experiment with the acid tried in the Hoosier field.

The search for an eastern extension to the Big Injun sand belt running northeast of the Dye-Brooks, in the direction of the Hill well, on Middle Island Creek, Tyler County, is not materializing to any great extent. J. T. Jones has drilled his test well on the John Keller farm, located six hundred feet southeast of the old well on the Hill farm, 50 feet into the Big Injun, and has no show at that depth.

Th Montpelier field was startled recently by the drilling in of a wildcat well with singular results. The well, which is owned by S. W. Tait & Co., started off at a rate of 6,000 barrels of salt water and 100 barrels of oil daily. It is located about four miles southwest of Montpelier, on the northeast corner of the Geo. Mussetter farm, section 11, Harrison township, Blackford County. The well stopped flowing, however, and is being tubed.

The gas well being drilled by the Westinghouse Company at East Pittsburg has developed a flow of oil. The well is on the Miller farm, north of town about a mile. In Turtle Creek borough oil men have already leased property all through the section, for it is believed that that is a rich oil country. E. W. Boyd has leased 20 acres of his farm for $1,000 to the Butler Oil Company, which company is doing most of the leasing.

The Deist pool is very quiet. Several wells are nearing the sand, but the important Calebaugh venture is still fishing. It is reported that the combined production of the Freiden and Deist pools is not more than 2,500 barrels a day, which is less than half what it was six weeks ago, when gushers were a daily occurrence. The end of the big wells in the Deist pool has not been reached, but they will not be drilled in until water to supply the boilers can be obtained.

As a result of the producers' meeting held in Montpelier, Ind., recently, Messrs. H. C. Zeigler and W. S. Morton, members of the committee on negotiations, were sent to New York city by the Indiana producers' organization, to confer with the representatives of the National Transit Company with regard to getting a price for Indiana oil equal to that paid for the Ohio product. Both gentlemen have returned and report very courteous treatment, but as yet the results of their conference have not been made public.

The Interstate Commerce Commission last week announced its decision in a number of claims involving reparation to shippers for discriminating charges on petroleum. The cases were brought by members of the Independent Refiners' Association of Louisville and Oil City, Pa., against the Western, New York, Pennsylvania, Lehigh Valley, Lake Erie and Western, Fitchburg, Boston and Maine railroads and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. Various claimants were awarded amounts aggregating $85,000 and the carriers participating in the shipment are held liable.

For several days a destructive fire was raiging in the oil regions south of Toledo, Ohio. The telegraph and telephone lines were mostly all rendered useless in that immediate vicinity and detailed reports of the damage have been difficult to secure. The fire seems to have done most damage about Mer-

mil, Cygnet and Lucky. Among the heaviest losers are the Sun Oil Company, which lost nine derricks, four tanks and a boiler house; the Palmer Oil Company lost twelve derricks, several tanks and other property; the Ohio Oil Company, four derricks and other property; Ralph Bros., several derricks and buildings. The fire started on the edge of the town of Mungen, and burned two miles to the northeast, a strip nearly a mile wide, destroying everything.

Patterson & Lockwood stole a march on Lemmon & Mozier in securing possession of a disputed lease in the Milltown field. Both parties claimed the lease and Lemmon & Mozier put up a rig on one end of the farm and Patterson & Lockwood placed rig timbers on the other end of it, but Lemmon & Mozier threw them off. No further effort was made at that time to get possession by Patterson & Lockwood, and it was thought they had given up the contest, two months or more having elapsed since they had been ousted. One night last week Patterson & Lockwood quietly took possession again and had about twenty-five teams and teamsters ready. Rig timbers were waiting and the timbers having been previously fitted, they were no sooner on the ground than they were in place and before morning the rig had been completed, the boiler and engine were in place, and before night they had started to spud, having accomplished the work in less than twenty-four hours. This was without doubt a record breaker in rig building. It required about seventy-five men to perform the work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

N. W. D. A. Committees.

The following additional committees of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association have been announced by President J. C. Eliel:

COMMITTEE ON ADULTERATIONS.

H. W. Evans, Kansas City, Chairman.
Geo. H. Schafer, Fort Madison, Iowa.
Dr. L. H. Harris, Pittsburg.
Edw. Mallinckrodt, St. Louis.
J. W. Knox, Montreal, Canada.
A. R. McIlvaine, Philadelphia.
Albert M. Todd, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Jas. F. Cowee, Troy, N. Y.
Robt. Lee Powers, Richmond, Va.
Chas. M. Hay, Portland, Me.
C. H. Badgely, Albany, N. Y.
L. J. Munson, Waterbury, Conn.

COMMITTEE ON INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE-MARKS.

B. F. Fairchild, New York, Chairman.
James E. Davis, Detroit, Mich.
E. Waldo Cutler, Boston.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION.

E. C. Frisbie, Hartford, Conn., Chairman.
Theo. F. Meyer, St. Louis.
John A. Robinson, Troy, N. Y.
F. S. Hubbard, Buffalo, N. Y.
E. P. Williams, Cleveland, Ohio.
F. A. Dicks, New Orleans.
J. W. Tieman, New York.
Edwin Norton, Chicago.
N. P. Cutler, Jr., Boston.
T. F. Van Natta, St. Joseph, Mo.
Edw. H. Davis, Rochester, N. Y.
H. Michael, San Francisco.
S. R. Kelly, Pittsburg.
Amos Field, Omaha, Neb.

COMMITTEE ON PROPRIETORY GOODS.

M. N. Kline, Philadelphia, chairman; F. L. Carter, Boston, for New England States; Chas. Hubbard, Syracuse, N. Y., for New York and New Jersey; Geo. A. Kelly, Pittsburg, for Pennsylvania and Delaware; Robert W. Powers, Richmond, Va., for Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina; M. A. Fall, Atlanta, Ga., for South Carolina, Florida and Georgia; W. J. Walding, Toledo, Ohio, for Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana; D. D. Phillips, Nashville, Tenn., for Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana; J. R. Owen, Chicago, for Illinois and Michigan; D. R. Noyes, Minneapolis, Minn., for Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota; Frank A. Faxon, Kansas City, Mo., for Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska; George H. Kalteyer, San Antonio, Texas, for Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory; I. S. Coffin, San Francisco, for Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada and Arizona; W. A. Hover, Denver, Col., for Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Montana and New Mexico. Representing the proprietors are Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and E. A. Bigelow, Lowell, Mass

Banquet to Thomas Tyrer and Ludwig Mond.

A complimentary banquet was tendered to Thomas Tyrer, F. I. C., F. C. S., and Ludwig Mond, F. R. S., respectively president and honorary foreign secretary of the Society of Chemical Industry, by the New York Section of the society and the New York Section of the American Chemical Society, with the co-operation of other gentlemen connected with chemical industries, at Delmonico's, on Friday evening.

The decorations were on an elaborate scale, the Stars and Stripes being blended with the Union Jack in profusion. Music was rendered during the banquet by a mandolin and violin orchestra. Elaborate menus were placed

THOMAS TYRER.

at the plate of each guest, containing pictures, in half-tone, of Mr. Tyrer and Mr. Mond. The tables were circular, ten in number, arranged to give a good view of the long table at which the guests of the evening and the distinguished visitors were seated. Those at this table were Chairman Mason, and on his right, in the order enumerated, President Tyrer, Prof. Austen, W. H. Bunn, Prof. Chandler, J. H. Wainwright. On his left, Mr. Mond, Hon. Seth Low, Mr. Cochrane, of the Polytechnic, Brooklyn; W. H. Nichols and Dr. H. W. Wiley of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In addition to the gentlemen in whose honor the banquet was given there

(Continued on page 24a)

Recent Tariff Decisions

Advances in Valuations.

The Treasury Department is advised of the following advances in invoice valuations of merchandise of interest to the oil, paint and drug trade:

Alkaloid, from Howard's Sons, London, July 8, 1895: Caffeina, entered at 16s. per lb., less 5 per cent. discount; advanced to 20s. Further advanced by disallowance of 5 per cent. discount. Net.

Chemical salt, from Hoffman & Schoetensack, Gernsheim, May 31, 1895: Chlormangen, entered at 9 marks per 100 kilos; add cases at 5 marks per case; less 5 per cent. discount.

Bronze powder, &c., from A. Riesener, Nuremburg, July 18, 1895: Alum leaf, 140 mm. per pack, entered at 1.80; advanced to 1.90 marks per lb., add boxes.

Withdrawal of Goods.

Assistant Secretary Wike has made a ruling with regard to the form of withdrawal of goods in warehouse which have changed ownership since being deposited. In a letter to the Collector of Customs at New York Mr. Wike says:

"The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, in which you ask to be advised concerning the proper form of withdrawal of goods in warehouse, the ownership of which has been transferred to a person other than the one making entry.

"You are informed in reply that withdrawal for goods in bond must be signed by the person who made the original warehouse entry. The latter may indorse, upon the withdrawal, permission to deliver to a third person and the permit can be drawn in accordance with this permission. Permission given to a third person to make the withdrawal is not valid nor effective."

Certificates of Drawback.

Acting Secretary Wike has made a comprehensive ruling with regard to the issue of certificates of drawback, which has an important bearing upon almost every line of trade. In a letter to the Collector of Customs at Portland, Ore., Mr. Wike says:

"The Department has duly received your communication transmitting a letter addressed to yourself by Mr. George Taylor, in which he objects to the practice established at your port of declining to issue certificates of drawback on goods exported under transportation and exportation entries by way of other ports until the receipt of certificate of exportation from the Collector of Customs at the port of exit.

"Mr. Taylor claims that the certificate of drawback should be issued immediately upon the shipment of the goods for transportation, as the export bond given on the entry secures sufficiently the exportation and landing abroad, and he alleges that a decision to that effect was rendered by the Department a few years ago.

"You request to be advised whether the practice objected to by Mr. Taylor is correct.

"In reply, I have to state that your practice is in accordance with the provisions of Articles 767 and 787 of the Customs Regulations of 1892, and that no decision delegating to Collectors of Customs the power of issuing certificates of drawback in the absence of certificate of exportation appears to have been rendered at any time.

"In cases where, owing to circumstances beyond the control of the exporter, the certificate of exportation cannot be procured, the Department alone has power to afford relief."

Packing House Fertilizer Products.

Charles H. McDowell contributes an article to the American Fertilizer in regard to by-products of pork and beef packing houses, from which we make the following extracts:

The disposal of the offal arising from the killing of hogs and cattle in the early days of the packing business in Chicago was a problem. The packers of those days were not aware of, or did not appreciate, the value of offal as a fertilizer, and how to get rid of it at the least expense was the everyday question. The blood was allowed to run into the river, but the heads, feet, tankage and other waste could not so easily be disposed of. The plan most generally adopted was to haul the refuse out on the prairie and there bury it in trenches, and this was the custom, when the value of the waste product was first appreciated by some few, who dug up this offal, hauled it to their factory and there converted it into glue, oil, tallow and fertilizer.

Later, instead of having to pay for hauling it away, the packers were glad to give offal to any one who would cart it away from the slaughter houses without expense to them. Small factories were started in the neighborhood, where the blood and offal were converted into fertilizer, the demand for this being almost entirely from the East. The product was high in moisture, and in poor mechanical shape. The bone tankage manufactured by the gluemakers and others, however, was in fair condition, and was largely sold to the farmer direct as a fertilizer for winter wheat and general crops, the bones at first being crushed under a crude wooden trip hammer. There was too much money in the manufacture of fertilizers under these conditions, however, and some of the firms engaged in this business became involved in quarrels among themselves, and began to bid for the product, a condition of affairs quite acceptable to the slaughterers.

Up to this time the packers had never considered handling the product themselves, and it was not until about 1877, when a homemade direct heat dryer was perfected, that one of the packers decided to go into the manufacture of fertilizer ingredients. In the mean time, very comfortable fortunes had been accumulated by the pioneers in the fertilizer business in Chicago. They had, as near as it is possible in this world, been getting something for nothing, and had profited by it immensely. From now on, however, they did not have so easy a time. The product had a value, and the small packer, even if he did not work up the offal himself, could sell it for something. The large packer saw in the manufacture and sale of this product an opportunity to sell his pork and beef at a closer price to the trade, and was thus enabled, by larger sales, to develop his business faster, and on a more secure foundation than his less economic neighbor. In fact the ultilization of packing-house offal in the manufacture of glue, fertilizers and kindred products has been of prime importance in the building up of the great provision and dressed business of Chicago.

The processes used by slaughterers, glue manufacturers and renderers for the conversion of waste animal matter into fertilizers are comparatively simple, but require great care and experience on the part of the operator to secure uniform and satisfactory results and to prevent the loss of combined nitrogen during treatment. Chemically, there should be no loss of combined nitrogen in the conversion of animal matter into fertilizer, if the manufacture is properly carried on and the material put into process before it sours.

Mechanically, however, there is a small loss in the waste liquors, which are so dilute that the expense of evaporating and handling would exceed the commercial value of the recovered nitrogen. It is of the utmost importance that the material be handled without loss of time, so that it will not turn sour. It must be dried quickly, and yet the heat must be regulated and kept below a charring temperature, as charring would be accompanied by a serious loss of nitrogen. The drying must be carried to a point where the moisture left will be so small that the material can be safely stored without heating.

Before going into the details of preparing animal fertilizers, a short sketch showing the disposition of the various parts of the animal will not be amiss, as it aids in giving a clear perception of the origin and nature of the various fertilizer products.

The average steer handled at Chicago slaughter houses will weigh 1,150 pounds, and will dress out about 54.8 per cent. gross weight, or say 630 pounds dressed beef. The remainder, consisting of hide, head, horns, feet, heart, liver, hoofs, blood, entrails, etc., is broadly known as offal, from which the various by-products are made.

	Pounds.
The hide will weigh green about	75
Tallow	75
Head with jaws	20
Feet with shin bones	33
Horns and piths	2¼
Hoofs	1½
Paunch	20
Contents	20
Heart, liver, lungs, etc	30
Blood, liquid	40
Rough tallow, trimmings, entrails, pecks, etc	150

The average hog weighs 235 pounds, and will dress 70 per cent., or 165 pounds, dressed weight. The offal comprises:—

	Pounds.
Heart, liver, lungs, head, fat, etc.	33
Blood, liquid	5¾
Leaf lard	8¼
Entrails and waste	23

The average sheep weighs 100 pounds, dresses 50 per cent., or about 50 pounds dressed weight. The various offal parts will weigh about:—

	Pounds.
Pelt	13
Blood, liquid	4
Heart, liver	4
Entrails, etc	20
Head	8
Tallow	6

Only a portion of this so-called offal is used in the manufacture of animal fertilizers, as some of the parts mentioned under this heading have a commercial value in their natural shape. The hides and pelts are sold to the tanner, the horns and hoofs to button and comb manufacturers, tripe to the provision trade, the stomach of the hog, the pancreas, gall and many of the other glands go to the pepsin factory, the intestines are used for sausage casings, the bristles go to the brush maker, hair to the plasterer, and the skin and thigh bones are used for knife and tooth brush handles. Some of the blood is preserved and sold directly and the hearts and livers are sold as such.

The contents of the intestines are washed into the sewers and the paunch manure is pressed and used as fuel. It is proposed now to use the semi-digested contents of the paunch in the manufacture of paper. All other parts of the offal comprise the primary waste due to slaughtering, and form a portion of the raw material for tankage.

When beef is cut up for canning purposes or for pickling and drying there is a plentiful supply of waste or offal in the shape of bones and trimmings.

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Dubuque Linseed Oil Works, Dubuque, Ia.
Detroit Linseed Oil Works, Detroit, Mich.
Evans Linseed Oil Works, Indianapolis, Ind.
Emerson Linseed Oil Works, Racine, Wis.
Gilman Linseed Oil Works, Gilman, Ill.
Hall Linseed Oil Works, Chicago, Ill.
Hawkeye Linseed Oil Works, Marshalltown, Ia.
Jay Linseed Oil Works, St. Mary's, O.
Kansas City Lead & Oil Works, Kansas City, Mo.
Leavenworth Linseed Oil Works, Leavenworth, Kan.
La Crosse Linseed Oil Works, La Crosse, Wis.
Mankato Linseed Oil Works, Mankato, Minn.
Missouri Linseed Oil Works, St. Louis, Mo.
Minnesota Linseed Oil Works, Minneapolis, Minn.
Marion Linseed Oil Works, Marion, Ind.
Mansfield Linseed Oil Works, Mansfield, O.
National Linseed Oil Co., Mill, No. 46, Chicago, Ill.
National Linseed Oil Co., Mill, No. 47, Buffalo, N. Y.
National Linseed Oil Co., Mill, No. 29, Logansport, Ind.
National Linseed Oil Co., Boston, Mass.
National Linseed Oil Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
National Linseed Oil Co., Richmond, Va.
Northwestern Lead & Oil Works, Chicago, Ill.
W. P. Orr Linseed Oil Works, Piqua, O.
Ottumwa Linseed Oil Works, Ottumwa, Ia.
Portland Linseed Oil Works, Portland, Ore
Sioux City Linseed Oil Works, Sioux City, Ia.
St. Paul Linseed Oil Works, St. Paul, Minn.
Swannell Linseed Oil Works, Chicago, Ill.
Topeka Linseed Oil Works, Topeka, Kan.
Woodman Linseed Oil Works, Omaha, Neb.
Wood Linseed Oil Works, Piqua, O.

NATIONAL LINSEED OIL COMPANY, Chicago.

In pork packing, the feet are sold directly when there is a market for them, but some are boiled for glue. The sides and back are also cleaned in tanks primarily for the production of prime lard. The highly nitrogenous membranous material left after rendering the lard is a valuable material for mixing with tankage. The steam cooking leaves the membrane soft.

It will be seen that the raw material at the disposal of the fertilizer department, comprises three classes, viz., blood, bones and a mixture of bones, blood, meat scraps and slaughtering offal. Hoof meal and concentrated tankage are necessarily considered by themselves. Speaking broadly, we may say that all three classes enumerated receive a similar treatment. The raw material is cooked, pressed and the pressed residue is dried. The amount of boiling and the manner of conducting it are subservient to the chemical nature of the product and to the object to be attained. It will be necessary to describe the preparation of eacn of the animal fertilizers in detail.

Dried Blood.—The blood from the different killing benches and beds is collected in troughs and pumped into a large vat in the fertilizer factory. From this vat it is turned into smaller vats, where it is cooked until the albuminous substances contained in the blood are coagulated. From these cooking vats it is dropped into presses, where it is pressed in a Boomer press and about 50 per cent. of the moisture is pressed out. The press cakes still contain a large percentage of moisture. After running through a picker to break up the cakes, it is fed into Anderson dryers at such a rate that the dried product contains less than 10 per cent. of moisture. The dryer is heated by hot water and steam. The cylinders are traversed by a conveyer (endless screw) which keeps the contents in constant motion, thus preventing loss by overheating. The dried blood is piled, and when ready to be shipped is ground and bagged.

Tankage.—The product is made from the various offal products, and, as before indicated, is a mixture of blood, bones, meat scraps and other waste albuminous matter. The cooking is conducted under a pressure of 20 to 25 pounds of steam for six to eight hours, in huge upright tanks. The raw material being perfectly fresh, there is no trouble from foaming, and the tanks can be filled to the top. The cooking accomplishes three desirable objects: (a) It transforms the raw product from an easily decomposable mass to a comparatively stable form, so that it suffers no loss by fermentation during the process of drying. (b) The cooked product is more easily dried and ground. (c) The greater part of the fat is removed, which allows the soil waters to penetrate it more rapidly. A portion of the soluble noncoagulable nitrogenous matter dissolves in the condensed water in the tank. This valuable nitrogenous liquor is used in preparing concentrated tankage.

If the boiling has been properly conducted, the fat soon rises to the surface and can be drawn off. The cooked albuminous matter lies on the bottom of the tank. It is dumped into large wooden vats, situated just below the lowest level of the tanks. The agitation during the process of dumping relieves a certain amount of fat that was held mechanically between the layers of cooked matter. The contents of the vat are allowed to settle, so that this fat can rise, after which the vats are skimmed, the tank water goes to the concentrator and the solid matter to the press, steaming hot. The large quantity of hot tank water removed by pressing mechanically carries a further amount of fat out of the cooked tankage. The final drying is conducted in the dryer. The dry product contains less than 5 per cent. of moisture, is in good mechanical shape, and can be stored for any length of time without decomposing. It is sold in crushed form—that is, as it comes from the dryers, or ground, as the trade may require.

Bones.—These are cooked in various ways, producing one of several commercial fertilizing products known as raw bone meal, bone meal or steamed bone meal. Bones suitable for handles, etc., are treated separately. In preparing raw bone, the bones are cracked and then thrown into boiling water just long enough to loosen the adhering particles of meat and the fat. The less they are allowed to remain in the water the higher will be the nitrogenous contents. On account of the presence of practically all the nitrogenous binding matter, raw bone cannot be ground satisfactory in an ordinary mill without first being run through a bone crusher.

Steamed bone is the product of the glue works. It is obtained in the regular process of glue boiling. Cattle heads, feet, large knuckles, pasterns, ribs, plates, blades, sirloin and shoulder bones, etc., are conveyed to the glue works immediately after the cattle are killed and cut up. The bones are there elevated to and run through a bone crusher, then, after a cleansing treatment, the crushed bone is transferred to the cookhouse, where it is dumped into large open kettles and cooked at a low temperature for a number of hours. The grease and glue are then run off and the bone tankage is taken to plate dryers. From these dryers it is stored and at time of shipment is ground and bagged.

Bone Meal.—The bones that are not used in glue making are tanked. That is to say, they are cooked under pressure for a few hours, only long enough, however, to remove the fat. This has proved to be the most economical way of treating large quantities of bone waste for the production of commercial bone meal. The short boiling process leaves the greater part of the glue yielding cartilage intact, eliminates nearly all of the fat, and leaves the product in splendid mechanical shape. Bone meal prepared in this way is treated in all respects as tankage. The water from the tanks goes to the concentrator, while the bones proper are pressed, dried and ground.

Concentrated Tankage.—The water from the various tanks is pumped to the fertilizer factory and collected in large tanks used for this purpose. The liquor is then run through the Yaryan vacuum evaporator, and the product, a highly nitrogenous substance, is reduced to a certain density. This substance is technically known as stick, and if dried will rapidly take up moisture and liquefy, and cannot, therefore, be used in this state as a fertilizer. To overcome this, most of the packers make use of a process known to the trade as the Jobbins process, which consists in rendering insoluble most of the albuminous substance of the stock by treating it with a chemical containing sulphate of iron and aluminum. After this chemical is added the stick is dried in shallow pans and is ready for grinding. The product will keep indefinitely.

Hoof Meal.—On account of the value which white and striped hoofs have in the various markets for the manufacture of buttons and novelties, only imperfect and very dark hoofs are used in the manufacture of hoof meal. These are thoroughly steamed, then kiln-dried and ground up and the product bolted, so that it is fine ground.

Cut Bones.—The thigh and shin bones from which cut bones are prepared come to the fertilizer factory intact. The ends, called knuckles, are cut off by a circular saw, and the shanks of the bones with the marrow are put into vats and steamed just long enough to remove the marrow and grease. They are then put in racks to dry. From the racks they are sorted according to weight, etc., the culls going into raw bone stock. Cut bones are classified as follows:

Long thigh bones, 9 inches and over in length, weighing 90 to 95 pounds to the 100 pieces.

Short thigh bones, under 9 inches, 70 to 80 pounds to the 100 pieces.

Flait shin bones, 38 to 42 pounds to the 100 pieces.

Round shin bones, 45 to 50 pounds to the 100 pieces.

Forearm bones.

Buttock bones.

Most of the heavy bones go to France and Japan as material for toothbrush handles.

Horns.—The horns, after being detached from the skulls, are steamed for a few moments so that the horn pith can be easily removed. They are then sorted according to weight and quality into three piles, the first containing horns averaging 100 pounds to the 100 pieces, the second 75 pounds to the 100 pieces and the third small steer and cow horns.

Horns are the most valuable product of the fertilizer factory, as they easily sell at $225, $175 and $125 per ton for the three grades, hoofs and cut bones ranking next in value. The horn piths are sent to the glue factory.

Complete Fertilizers.—There are manufactured from the material described, with the addition of potash salts, nitrate of soda, or sulphate of ammonia, as the requirements of different localities, crops, soil, etc., dictate. Both wet and dry mixtures are made, bone acidulated and materials handled in the usual way. Formulas range from 10 per cent. truckers to 2 per cent. goods. Careful chemical check is kept on all goods manufactured, and field tests and

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"ECKSTEIN" (Cincinnati).
"FAHNESTOCK" (Pittsburgh).
"JEWETT" (New York).
"KENTUCKY" (Louisville).
"JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS. CO." (Philadelph
"MORLEY" (Cleveland).
"MISSOURI" (St. Louis).
"RED SEAL" (St. Louis).
"SALEM" (Salem, Mass).
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NATIONAL LEAD CO., New York,

experiments are constantly being made in different sections of the country, all under the direction and control of the Laboratory Department.

Chemical Control of Fertilizer Products.—In large institutions the supply of raw material for producing fertilizer varies so little from day to day in its nature that chemical control is a comparatively easy matter. This is especially true of blood concentrated tankage, and with the various forms of bone meal. Tankage proper is variable, because the nature of the offal that enters into its composition depends upon the relative amount of killing and packing and also on the preponderance of hog or beef killing. With products like blood, concentrated tankage and bone meal, the analysis serve merely as a check on the workmen. Usually the analysis will not vary more than three-tenths of one per cent. in ammonia and phosphoric acid the year around. Tankage is tested regularly. The samples are drawn, and the tankage kept separate from the pile until the report is at hand. The analysis determines the final disposition of the lot, as a 7-30 or 8-20 tankage. If the tankage falls below these figures in phosphoric acid —it never does in ammonia—bone is added to it in proper proportions before piling.

Composition of Animal Products.—A close study of the composition of animal fertilizers shows why it is they have held their ground against the organized competition of other nitrogenous products. Animal fertilizers have never been pushed, and, indeed, never needed pushing to the front, because the people know from everyday experience how decaying animal matter affects plant growth. The demand has always been good, and to-day the manufacturer chooses animal fertilizer ingredients as a basis to build up from, on account of their stability and lasting qualities. They do not act all at once, but exert their influence more slowly, benefiting plant growth throughout the season.

Chemical investigation bears out the high place given to animal fertilization by the masses. Blood ranks next to the nitrates in availability. Tankage ranks but little lower, and both are superior to nitrates in lasting effects. The same is true of all animal ammoniates. At the same time, the phosphoric acid in animal fertilizers, be it in tankage or bone meal, is in splendid shape for assimilation. Results of tests made in many of the State Experiment stations show that from 60 per cent. to 80 per cent. of the phosphoric acid in bone meal is available. Still, in estimating the commercial value of bone meal in many States, the availability of phosphoric acid is not taken into account. This shows what we stated before—that animal fertilizers have never been pushed. They have never been protected by active commercial interests—the demand has been by the people.

Animal Fertilizers Considered as an Important Home Industry.—With the centralization of the packing industry at certain main markets the past few years, and the fully equipped packing houses that come with this, there has been a tremendous increase in the production of animal fertilizers in the United States. To be added to the slaughter house products are the fertilizer products of the glue works, rendering establishments and soap factories throughout the country. It seems impossible to get exact figures as to the yearly output, but the following estimate of the dry fertilizer ingredients produced yearly by the large packing houses of the country cannot be far from correct—if anything, it is too low:

	Tons.
Blood	20,000
Hog tankage	65,000
Concentrated tankage	5,000
Bone stock	40,000
Hoof meal, etc	3,000
Total	133,000

Drug Trade Bowling Scores.

The third series of games in the tournament of the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association, was played Oct. 26, resulting in the following scores:

FIRST GAME.

POWERS & W'TMAN.	S.	S.	B.	Sc.	LAZELL, DAL'Y & CO.	S.	S.	B.	Sc.
O'Brien	0	1	9	83	Fonda	1	2	7	113
Stebbins	1	2	7	103	Foster	3	3	4	138
Rupp	3	1	6	134	Carpenter	0	2	8	93
Lamp	1	5	4	134	Meeker	1	5	4	139
Lawrence	0	7	3	143	Cromwell	0	3	7	113
Totals	5	16	29	597	Totals	5	15	30	596

SECOND GAME.

SCHIEFFELIN & CO.	S.	S.	B.	Sc.	DODGE & OLCOTT.	S.	S.	B.	Sc.
Spatz	0	1	9	77	Ruddiman	2	3	5	156
Mennerich	1	1	8	88	Ely	1	4	5	133
De Gruchy	4	4	2	181	Olin	2	1	7	117
Flick	0	0	10	77	Martin	5	1	4	159
Miller	1	3	6	112	Howe	1	3	6	126
Totals	6	9	35	535	Totals	11	12	27	691

THIRD GAME.

M'KES'N & ROBBINS	S.	S.	B.	Sc.	LAZELL, DAL'Y & CO.	S.	S.	B.	Sc.
Schuster	0	5	5	135	Fonda	0	3	7	96
Town	2	2	6	124	Foster	2	3	5	130
Furois	2	2	6	112	Carpenter	0	3	7	98
Weisz	2	5	3	153	Meeker	0	2	8	94
Timken	4	4	2	180	Cromwell	0	4	6	115
Totals	10	18	22	704	Totals	2	15	33	533

FOURTH GAME.

WHITALL, TATUM & CO.	S.	S.	B.	Sc.	SCHIEFFELIN & CO.	S.	S.	B.	Sc.
Mannion	2	3	5	122	Spatz	1	1	8	84
Stead	1	2	7	110	Mennerich	2	2	6	121
Lester	1	0	9	93	De Gruchy	2	0	8	105
Burgtorf	2	5	3	156	Flick	2	3	5	118
Tamlyn	0	5	5	129	Miller	3	3	4	163
Totals	6	15	29	610	Totals	10	9	31	591

FIFTH GAME.

M'KES'N & ROBBINS.	S.	S.	B.	Sc.	POWERS & W'TMAN.	S.	S.	B.	Sc.
Schuster	1	4	5	130	O'Brien	0	2	8	89
Town	1	4	5	133	Stebbins	2	1	7	105
Furois	3	3	4	157	Rupp	3	1	6	129
Weisz	2	2	6	126	Lamp	0	2	8	101
Timken	1	5	4	140	Lawrence	1	3	6	124
Totals	8	18	24	686	Totals	6	9	25	548

SITXH GAME.

DODGE & OLCOTT.	S.	S.	B.	Sc.	WHITALL, TATUM & CO.	S.	S.	B.	Sc.
Ruddiman	0	5	5	128					
Ely	4	2	4	140	Mannion	0	4	6	116
Olin	2	5	3	155	Stead	1	3	6	115
Martin	3	1	6	134	Lester	1	2	7	105
Howe	1	7	2	167	Burgtorf	1	1	8	94
					Tamlyn	1	6	3	157
Totals	10	20	20	724	Totals	4	16	30	587

548,580. METHOD OF OXIDIZING PROTOSALTS OF IRON TO PERSALTS. Norman McCulloch. Filed July 21, 1895. Issued Oct. 22, 1895.

Claim.—The method of oxidizing ferrous solutions by agitating the iron solution with air in amount at least equivalent to effect the complete oxidation of the iron, and in presence of nitric oxide or nitrogen peroxide, in the proportion of about two and one-third parts nitric oxide or nitrogen peroxide per one hundred parts of iron to be oxidized, as described.

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Thev Sult the Dealer—Because with a small investment and very little store space he has, with his ordinary stock of Strictly Pure White Lead, a complete assortment of Colored Paints.

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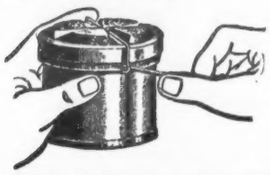

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Dries hard over night, under favorable conditions, with the toughness of Gutta Percha. On old and new natural wood floors properly filled, and on painted floors one coat is sufficient. **Does not scratch or mar White,** and is very durable.

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ORANGE MINERAL

LITHARGE

WORKS: { CHICAGO, 20,000 tons capacity. OMAHA, 10,000 tons capacity.

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IMPORTERS OF

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GRINDERS OF

Turkey Umbers, Italian Siennas, Bone and Ivory Black.

PAINT MARKET.

Note—*Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures.*

Complete prices current will be found on page 31

SATURDAY EVENING, November 2, 1895.

Some improvement in the demand for paints and colors has been noticed during the past week, resulting from the prosecution of outside work which must be finished before the advent of cold weather. Recently the weather has been most favorable for outdoor painting and naturally work that had to be done has been pushed forward rapidly. While purchases to supply actual requirements of consumption have been on a more liberal scale jobbers and distributers generally have shown less disposition to stock up in advance of wants. That is always the case during the closing days of the month, but it is expected that the first half of November, at least, will show a good business. There have been few new features developed in the market since we last wrote. The white lead situation has not changed and there seems to be no immediate prospect of a change. In dry colors the only new feature is the firmer feeling in blues, caused by the upward movement in prussiate of potash. There was a rumor current toward the end of the week that vermilion was to be higher, but the manufacturers have made no alteration in their quotations, and so far as could be ascertained they do not contemplate making a change. In the line of miscellaneous goods there is nothing particularly new. Colors in oil move rather slowly on orders to fill actual present needs. The demand for mixed paints is satisfactory.

White Lead, Zincs, Etc.

WHITE LEAD.—Trade during the past month has been fair, as compared with previous months; in fact, corroders report regular contract deliveries of lead in oil as being in excess of those for the same period of 1894. There is, however, an absence of large transactions, as buyers find the outlet rather restricted and prefer to wait until the consuming demand is better. The firm tone of the foreign market for pig lead is being reflected here in the strong position taken by the holders of this metal and their indifference to accept bids for round lots, either for spot or forward delivery, all of which has a tendency to stiffen prices and cause corroders to show less inclination to meet competition should any arise. Dry lead, while not active, is moving fairly well into channels of consumption through regular contract deliveries to the grinders, who have been fairly busy, though trade has slacked off to some extent during the past week. Sales are reported of 2 cars in lots at 4½c., less the usual discount. Foreign lead in oil is quiet, as the outlet for this class of goods is rather restricted at the moment. Values, however, remain steady for the old established brands at 6½@6¾c., while those not so well known are held at 5½@5¾c., according to quantity, brand and date of delivery. The quotations as issued by the National Lead Company are as follows: In lots of less than 500 pounds, 6c. net; in lots of 500 pounds and over, 5½c.; red lead and litharge in barrels and half barrels, ¼c. per pound less than price in kegs; white lead in 12½-pound pails (packed in 100-pound cases), 1c. over price in kegs; white lead in 25-pound tin pails (packed in 100-pound or 200-pound cases), ½c. over price in kegs; white lead assorted in 1-pound, 2-pound, 3-pound and 4-pound cans (packed in 100-pound cases), 1½c. over price in kegs. Terms: On lots of 500 pounds and over sity days, or 2 per cent. discount for cash if paid in fifteen days from date of invoice, f. o. b. at New York. Special price for dry white lead in barrels. Quantities: To all or either of above required quantities any assortment of packages of either or all of the above articles may be counted. The above prices and terms supersede all previous prices and terms offered by this company. These prices are subject to change without notice.

RED LEAD.—There has been a slight improvement in the demand for prompt delivery, owing to considerable outdoor work which is being closed up before winter sets in. Then again buyers are having stocks shipped before the close of water navigation, all of which helps to give rather more life to what would otherwise be a dull market. Domestic corroders report deliveries for the past month as being in excess of last year for the same period. Values so far remain unchanged at 4¾@5¼c., as to quantity and place of delivery, less the usual discount. German brands remain unchanged at 5⅝@5⅞c., as to quantity and date of delivery, but buyers are not inclined to anticipate their

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ATLANTIC WHITE LEAD WARRANTED PURE ROBERT COLGATE & CO.

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Also a Superior Grade especially adapted for Varnish Makers' Use.

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Best Yellow OCHRE

From the Finest Deposits in the WORLD

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Manufacturers of Superior Grades of

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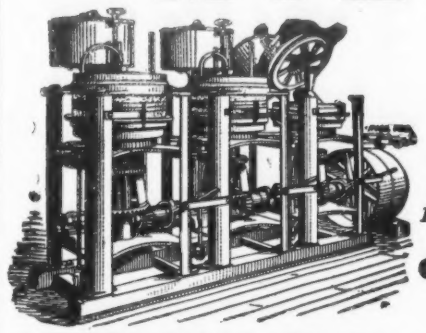

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future wants. English is without special feature and held steady at 5¾@6¼c., as to brand and quantity for ordinary and 7⅛@7¼c. for higher grades, as to make, quantity and date of delivery.

LITHARGE.—A fair amount of stock has been distributed in a jobbing way during the past month upon regular contract deliveries; beyond this nothing of interest has occurred to mar the usual steady tone of the market. Sales are reported of 30 tons of domestic at 4¾@5¼c., as to the size of the order, section and place of delivery, less the regula rdiscount. Only a moderate demand is reported for the high grades of English for glassmakers use at 7¼@7⅝c., as to quality and quantity.

ORANGE MINERAL.—The demand is only moderate so far as imported brands are concerned either for spot or forward delivery. French remains unchanged at 8½c. for arrival and 9c. for jobibng spot parcels. German has been rather quiet, as buyers are not anxious to cover future wants, believing that prices will ease off before the end of the year. For spot and nearby parcels they are quoting 6⅞@7c., as to brand and holder. English remains steady, under a limited demand, at 6¾@7¼c., as to brand and size of the order. Domestic is without special feature, the demand is fair as compared with other oxides. Values remain unchanged at 6½@6¾c., as to quantity, less the regular discount.

PIG LEAD.—The market has been somewhat irregular during the week, caused in part by a disposition on the part of speculators to sell the market short in hope of depressing values. But the readiness of buyers to take up these offerings has imparted rather more strength to the market. The sales comprised about 3,000 tons at prices ranging from 3.27½@3.32½c., as to quality and quantity. At the close 3.35c. was generally quoted for corroding lead.

ZINCS.—The only item of interest has been the confirming of the price established in July last by the various manufacturers for 1896 contract deliveries. During the past month consumers have been drawing freely upon their regular 1895 contracts in anticipation of this advance being maintained for 1896. There is a good export demand together with an increased home consumption, which takes up all surplus stocks. For jobbing parcels the price remains steady at 4@4½c., as to quality and size of the order. French is in fair request as many of the buyers are anticipating a further rise in values, though agents continue their quotation of 5½@7¾c. and upward, as to quality and quantity. German brands are nominal at 5@5¼c., as to make, quantity and position of goods.

Dry Colors.

Reds.

CARMINE.—There is little doing outside of the ordinary jobbing demand for stock needed to cover present wants of consumption. The market remains steady, prices on both domestic and imported being unchanged, and we repeat our quotations of $2.75@2.80, as to quantity and style of package.

VERMILION.—A rumor has been current to the effect that the associated manufacturers would advance prices, but no confirmation of the report could be obtained. Prices remain as heretofore, and there seems to be no good reason for a change, as the chief raw material is quoted at previous prices, and competition between foreign and domestic makes has not lessened. There is only a moderate jobbing demand at present. We continue to quote 57c. for domestic in large quantities, and 58@59c. for smaller lots, as to package and size of order. English is quiet and somewhat nominal, and there is only a retail demand for Chinese. The former is quoted at 62c. and the latter at 70@75c., as to quantity and style of packing.

VENETIAN RED—The movement for early forward delivery continues to be of fairly satisfactory proportions, and the market remains steady. We hear of sales of 450 barrels of the extra goods at 1½@1¾c., and 200 barrels of the lower qualities at 1@1.40c., as to grade and size of order. Domestic continues in fair request, with sales reported of 350 barrels at 1½@1.60c., and 150 barrels at .50@1c., as to quality.

BLACKS.

CARBON.—There continues a good consuming demand, but we hear of little business in a large way. Competition continues to keep the market unsettled, and the quotations are nominal at 3¾@4c. for ordinary, and 5@7c. for the better grades, as to quality and quantity.

LAMPBLACK.—In a jobbing way the demand is fairly brisk, but there are not many large orders coming in at present. Prices are unchanged, and somewhat nominal at 3@5c. for commercial, 6@10c. for medium, and 10@18c. for refined, according to seller, quantity and quality.

BLUES.

PRUSSIAN.—The upward movement in the price of prussiate of potash, has caused a firmer feeling among the manufacturers of this pigment, and prices are about 10 per cent. higher. The quotations for chemically pure are .32@.35c., as to quantity, brand and grade. The demand is only moderate.

CHINESE.—This article is also higher, as a result of the increased cost of raw material, the inside quotation now being .33c. There has been no improvement in the demand, the sales making being chiefly of small jobbing lots.

SOLUBLE.—Manufacturers of this pigment also are firmer in their views, but quotations have not changed, the range remaining .33@.35c., but there is now no disposition shown to shade prices. The makers are still behind in their deliveries, but the demand appears to be less urgent.

ULTRAMARINE.—The demand continues comparatively light, and the market presents no new features. Quotations are more or less nominal at 6@10c. for ordinary, 12@25c. for medium, and from 25c. up for the better grades, as to quantity, quality and seller.

BROWNS.

UMBERS.—The demand for forward deliveries continues fair, but there is only a moderate jobbing call for spot goods. Quotations are unchanged at 2¼@2½c. for raw Turkey, and 2¼@2¾c. for burnt and powdered, as to quality and quantity.

SIENNAS.—The movement continues comparatively light and we find nothing particularly interesting in the situation. Prices are unchanged, but nominal at 2¼@4c. for ordinary to good burnt and powdered and 5@6c. for the better grades. Raw is quotable at 3@5c., according to quantity and quality.

YELLOWS.

OCHERS.—The demand for forward deliveries continues, though not so active as earlier in the season. There has been no change in quotations on either domestic kinds and the market may be written steady.

The other yellows remain quiet and are nominally unchanged.

Miscellaneous.

BARYTIS—The demand in a jobbing way is fair and manufacturers and importers are kept busy making deliveries on contracts. The feeling is steady and prices are unchanged. We quote German at $17@18 per ton for No. 1, and $15@16 for No. 2, according to quantity and date of delivery, while domestic brands are quotable at $15@16 for No. 1, $12.50@13 for No. 2, and $9.50@10 for No. 3 as to quantity.

CHINA CLAY—Further arrivals have relieved the stringency of spot supplies, but as most of the goods were deliverable on sales made previously there is still little stock available for immediate delivery. Prices rule steady at $11@17, as to quantity, quality and position. In the domestic grades there is nothing new. The demand is fair and prices are unchanged at $8@10, as to quality and quantity.

COBALT OXIDE—The consuming demand is only moderate, and little interest is shown in futures. The market is unsettled in consequence of competition, but prices are without quotable change. The nominal figures are $1.30 to arrive and $1.40 on the spot, but in a large way it is possible that these prices would be shaded.

FULLER'S EARTH—There is a moderate demand from consumers, but the market remains unsettled as a result of competition. We quote nominally 70c. for lump and 75c. for powdered.

MANGANESE—Only a moderate demand is reported, but the market is fairly steady, and we have to repeat our quotations of $10@17 per ton for carload lots as to grade, and 3@5c. per pound for smaller lots, according to quantity and quality.

TALC—The market remains quiet, the demand being almost wholly of a light jobbing character. The feeling is steady and prices are unchanged. We quote French at 90@1.25c. for ordinary, and 1.40@1.50c. for the finer grades. Domestic is held at 50@55c., as to quality and size of order.

TERRA ALBA—There is a fair business in progress, but no large sales are reported. The market remains steady at 80c. for English, 65@70c. for French, 55@60c. for No. 1 domestic, and 40@45c. for domestic No. 2, as to quantity and grade.

PUTTY—The larger buyers seem to be supplied, but manufacturers are kept busy making deliveries and filling current orders for jobbing quantities. The better grades are firm, but on lower qualities the market is still unsettled. The nominal quotations are 1.40@2.25c., as to quality and quantity.

WHITING—The jobbing demand is of satisfactory proportions for this season, and some of the larger buyers are showing a disposition to secure supplies before the close of navigation. The market remains steady at 40@45c. for commercial, and 50@55c. for gilders' in a jobbing way, but on large orders for forward delivery these prices are shaded.

Glues.

The output of domestic grades continues rather light, but the movement into consumption is still somewhat restricted and the fact of comparatively light supplies is without appreciable effect on market values. The feeling, however, is firm. Foreign being in liberal stock, the tone of the market is easy, although prices have not quotably changed.

Glass.

WINDOW.—On the 26th ultimo the manufacturers met at Chicago and decided to advance the price on carloads 2½ per cent. and it was also concluded to abolish the custom of allowing freight. Hereafter the freight charges will be equalized. This action has been followed by a corresponding advance here and the quotations on domestic glass now are 75 per cent. off in car lots and 70 and 10 per cent. on ordinary quantities. French is very firm, but prices show no change and are quotable at 70 per cent. to small buyers and 70 and 5 per cent. off in a large way. Cable advices this week report higher markets in France and Belgium, owing probably to the effects of the recent strikes there. The local demand for window glass continues excellent and dealers are anticipating a good trade during the "closing in period."

PLATE.—A meeting of the plate glass combination was held at Pittsburg on the 25th of October and prices were marked up about 5 per cent. on all sizes. As yet the jobbers have taken no action looking to an advance, but this will probably soon be done as regards the interior markets. Here and along the Atlantic seaboard it is not likely that dealers can add much if anything to their selling prices, owing to the fear of competition from abroad. We quote the market firm at 75 and 10 per cent. discount and note a quiet condition of trade.

The Pittsburg Glass Market.

(Special to the Reporter.)

WINDOW GLASS.—The recent meeting of manufacturers in Chicago fixed the following prices: To members of the Jobbers' Association, 75, 5, 2½; 2,000 boxes, 75, 2½; car lots, 75; less than car lots, 70-10, f. o. b. factory. It will be seen from the above that the central agencies have turned over to the large distributors everything but the carload trade, and have left a margin even in that for those able to handle it. There is general satisfaction expressed among jobbers and dealers regarding concessions made by manufacturers and the entire trade has of late acquired a stability such as it never enjoyed before. Production is large, and every avalable factory throughout Indiana and Pennsylvania has been put into operation. With few exceptions the Eastern or New Jersey factories have resumed, and at present are not connected with either sales agency. In the West there is only the Barnesville (Ohio) Glass Company outside of the combine. In the Pittsburg district the tank plant of the Chambers Glass Co. is not connected with the Central Sales Agency, though the firm has agreed to adhere to prices established by the manufacturers' agencies. On the whole the independent factories cut no figure productively, and with few exceptions the makers of the best brands are identified with the combines. Foreign glass has been largely shut out, and present conditions point rather to fur-

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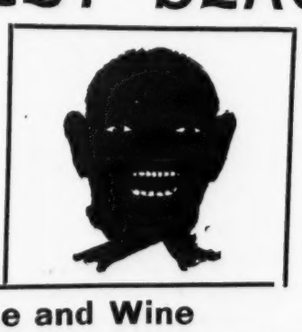

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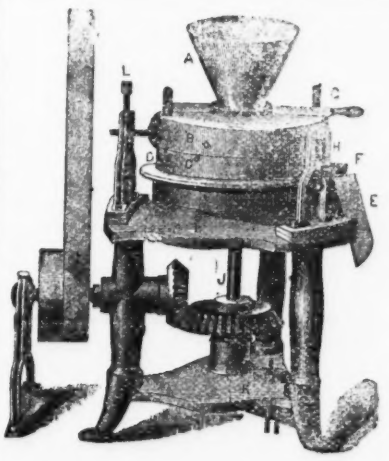

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ther advances than to any decline in prices.

PLATE GLASS.—Demand for weeks past has been steadily increasing, and as the Winter months and closing in season approaches, will be still more stimulated. At a meeting of the directors of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Co., held in this city last week, prices were advanced from 4½ to 5 per cent., according to sizes, notification of which has been mailed to members of the Jobber's Association. Production has been increased by the starting of an additional furnace at Charleroi, but scarcity of water has forced the Pennsylvania works at Irwin to close down. The American (DePauws') will be ready to put glass on the market in about four weeks, arrangements having been made to cast at Alexandria and grind and polish at New Albany.

BOTTLES AND PRESRIPTIONS.—Flint prescriptions are in very active demand, which has not been affected by the recent advance of 5 per cent. The factories are generally running full with small stock accumulations. Green glass is also in active demand, and during the past week additional furnaces have been put on at the American, this city, and Newark, Ohio. Manufacturers at the recent meeting in Cincinnati enlarged and solidified their organization so that it is thought with curtailed production in green minerals and amber beers, they will be able to maintain prices during the balance of the fire

The Alkali Combine.

It is difficult to overestimate the importance of the great combine which has just taken place in the chemical trade, embracing, as it does, practically all the producers of alkali in the world, viz.: the United Alkali Company, Brunner, Mond & Co., Bowman, Thompson & Co., and Murgatroyd & Co., in this country; all the Continental works under the direction of Mr. Solvay of Brussels (the inventor of the ammonia-soda process, by which the bulk of the soda used throughout the world is obtained), and the Syracuse works in America. As our readers may suppose, the news of this combination has caused no little consternation among all branches of manufacture which rely on the output of sodium in any of its various forms for any portion of their crude materials, and, as the firms forming the combination have thought fit to maintain the utmost reticence on the subject, much speculation is exercising the minds of users of the different forms of alkali as to the intentions of the conference as regards interference with the present market prices.

It may be of value to some of our readers, who, although commercially interested in the subject, may not have a technical knowledge of the manner in which the several products embraced under the term alkali are produced, if we state as briefly as possible a few points dealing with the production of this article to enable them to better appreciate the present position of the trade. In the first place, then, the alkali industry may be described as including all the products obtained from salt, which article is composed of soda and chlorine tied together by chemical affinity in equal parts (Na Cl). The manufacture of alkali consists in so dealing with these two chemicals as to separate and break them up and then prepare them in forms suitable for commercial use. Thus the soda contained in the salt is made into either soda carbonate in the form of soda ash, soda crystals (washing soda), soda bicarbonate, or soda caustic, while the chlorine is converted into chloride of lime, hydrochloric acid, or chlorate of potash. There are few manufcturing industries in which one at least of these chemicals does not play a part, and in some, such as the manufacture of soap, paper, glass, and the bleaching of cotton goods, the cost of alkali products forms a very important item.

The keen competition which has prevailed in the alkali trade between the two leading producers is now a matter of history. Among the immense quantity of plant taken over by the United Alkali Company when it absorbed a large number of the chemical works of the country was a great deal of obsolete plant working on the time-honored Leblanc process, and the United Alkali Company were consequently able to offer but a feeble resistance to the increasing competition in the alkali trade, which has been waged against them by the more modern ammonia-soda (Solvay) process, worked so effectively by Brunner, Mond & Co. It followed as a natural result that the old order of things had speedily to give way to the new, for the newer ammonia alkali as manufactured by Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co. was not only produced sufficiently cheap to undersell the products of the Leblanc works in the open market, but also, judging from the dividends paid by Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., to leave a handsome profit. Thus Brunner, Mond & Co. have virtually had it much their own way as far as soda ash, soda crystals (washing soda), and soda bicarbonate were concerned. The United Alkli Company apparently recognized the hopelessness of their position in this matter when they erected their new works at Fleetwood, equipped with the ammonia process. It is said by some that it is due to the erection of these new works that the United Alkali Company were able to induce Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co. to come to terms; we have, however, yet to learn that the Northwich firm regarded these new works in any way as seriously threatening their trade in ammonia alkali, considering the lead they had already obtained.

The success of the ammonia soda process having been abundantly demonstrated by the United Alkali's chief competitor, the former found that the output from their Leblanc works was practically restricted to caustic soda, chloride of lime, and chlorate of potash. Even in these lines they discovered that competition was making it anything but pleasant sailing for them, inasmuch as a number of outside works, tempted by the high prices to which chloride of lime and chlorate of potash had been previously put up by the union, entered the lists against the United Alkali Company as makers of these articles. It certainly appeared that the union was being very inconveniently hedged in in every direction, and there were those among its critics who prophesied its speedy collapse. It must be admitted that some amount of color was lent to this view when at about this time a new process for the manufacture of caustic soda was known to be in practical operation on a remunerative basis at works not very far from Liverpool. So far, caustic soda had formed the staple article of the United Alkali's productions, but now it appeared that in this article also the successful application of a new process was about to revolutionize the trade. We may mention that the raw material used in this process is the pure ammonia alkali, produced by Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., instead of the impurer Leblanc article as used by the United Alkali Company, the result being that an absolutely pure article is turned out at one operation, while the caustic turned out by the Leblanc works has to pass through a series of refining processes, and even then contains many impurities. That this improved process is an assured success is proved by the fact that it has been now in operation for some years by Messrs. Crosfield & Sons, at Warrington, who have, since its introduction at their works, turned out some 4,000 TONS OF ABSOLUTELY PURE CAUSTIC SODA PER ANNUM, at a cost, it is said, which is not more than that of the lowest grade of impure caustic sold by the United Alkali Company. As an indication of the superior quality of this caustic soda, it may be mentioned that during a time of great depression in the alkali trade Messrs. Crosfield have always been able to obtain orders for more caustic than they could turn out, without in any way underselling the price asked by the United Alakli for the product of their best works—the Allhusen Works—which, before the advent of the new process, were unsurpassed for the purity of their caustic. Until quite recently the trade watched the plant run by Messrs. Crosfield with but languid interest. When, however, but a short time ago, there were whisperings that Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., who, as it is well known, are very closely connected with Messrs. Crosfield, were taking more than a mere spectator's interest in these operations, and that, in addition to the enormous works they have for the last three years been building at Northwich, they were laying down extensive plant on the Tees and elsewhere for the production of caustic on a very large scale on the new system, which had been proved by Messrs. Crosfield to be a success, the trade quickly showed an interest in the new process, and was eager for information concerning it. In the mean time, Messrs. Crosfield have doubled their plant, and at the present moment are actually turning out a perfectly pure high strength caustic soda at the rate of EIGHT THOUSAND TONS PER ANNUM.

Up to now, Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co. have shown a marked reticence with regard to the steps they are taking for the manufacture of caustic, and it has only quite recently transpired that at their new works at Northwich there is a plant for manufacturing caustic soda on the new process which is almost ready to start, and that in a month or six weeks from now they will be offering to the trade caustic soda made by this new process. As we have already mentioned, what Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co.'s intentions are with regard to the manufacture of caustic soda are unknown, but at the same time they may be said to constitute a factor that promises in the near future to considerably affect the whole trade in this chemical. This much, however, is certain, the plant they have now almost ready to be worked comprises two revolving converters, each half as large again as the one in use for the last eighteen months by Messrs. Crosfield, and from which this firm have been able to turn out caustic at the rate of 4,000 tons per annum. From this it can be concluded that Messrs. Brunner, Mond & C0. will very shortly be putting pure high strength caustic soda on the market at the rate of 12,000 tons a year, which, together with the 8,000 tons Messrs. Crosfield are now turning out, must make a considerable shrinkage in the quantities the United Alkali Company will be able to dispose of. On the formation of the company their sales of caustic amounted to 180,000 tons per annum; now, however, it is estimated that they are selling only 120,000 tons or less, and from this will have to be deducted the 20,000 tons which between them Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co. and Messrs. Crosfield will be turning out.

Bearing these facts in mind it can be well understood that an alliance, however temporary, between the United Alkali and Brunner, Mond & Co. has caused the greatest possible surprise, and, in the absence of any official statement from the combination, rumor is naturally very busy in assigning the true meaning to the wirepulling, which must have been very skillfully effected to have brought about so unexpected a coalition. This much, however, is certain: soda ash is the chief article dealt with by the convention, which, as far as this article is concerned, is to last five years; and a point that immediately touches the pockets of consumers is that the price

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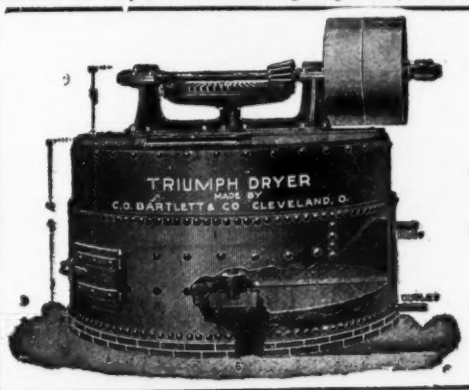

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of this article has been advanced 10s. per ton, being an increase of some 15 per cent.

As to the effect of the combination on the prices of caustic soda and the other products and by-products of the alkali industry, it is, of course, impossible to do more than hazard a guess; but, as we have already pointed out, the new process for the manufacture of caustic is going ahead, and it is hardly likely that a keen, enterprising firm like Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co. would abandon an undertaking so promising. On the other hand, it is equally unlikely that the United Alkali would agree to hold their hand in the soda ash market, and at the same time leave Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co. free to attack the last line of defense left to them, viz., their trade in caustic soda. Further developments are, therefore, awaited with the greatest possible interest, and we need scarcely add that we shall not fail to keep our readers posted up from time to time on the various phases which the alkali problem may assume in the near future.—Foreign and Colonial Importer.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Free Alcohol Matters.

Washington, Nov. 1, 1895.

The programme of the Treasury Department with regard to the free alcohol provisions of section 61 of the new Tariff act during the coming Congress has been formulated, and all parties in the trade who are interested either in the perpetuation of the present law or its execution as it now stands will do well to prepare for a hard fight during the coming winter. The experience of the shrewdest observers of legislation in times past teaches that the only way to win a legislative battle is to be early on the ground and prepared for every move the opposition may make.

The action of the Treasury Department in failing to make an estimate for the necessary supervision of the users of alcohol under section 61 was described in these dispatches several weeks ago. The annual estimate will be forwarded to Congress on the first day of the new session, and, as stated in these dispatches, they will not this year contain any provision for the execution of the law. This fact was in itself an indication that the Treasury would maintain its hostile attitude toward the new legislation, but the more important fact has now come to the knowledge of the Reporter's correspondent that a bill will be introduced in both House and Senate at an early stage of the session providing for the repeal of the free alcohol provision of the tariff act. The Department recognizes the difficulty of securing any legislation on the subject of the tariff, especially when that legislation is intended to be amendatory of the special provisions of the tariff law. Comprehensive tariff bills are generally regarded as partisan measures, and for this reason an effort will be made in the coming Congress to secure the repeal of section 61 by a special bill, which will be pushed in a way to deprive it as much as possible of partisan character.

It is now the programme of the Treasurly Department to have an early attempt made to push a repeal bill as soon as the House committees are announced. The necessity for some delay in order to give the new Speaker time to make up his slate will be an important advantage which the friends of free alcohol are not likely to lose sight of. If they are promptly on the ground when the new session begins they will have an opportunity of doing a great deal of excellent missionary work before the committees are made up, and, therefore, before members have had their session's work mapped out for them by the Speaker.

Although sufficient pressure may be exerted in various ways to secure a majority in favor of the repeal of section 61, it will be quite another thing to bring a repeal bill to a vote in both houses. Should the friends of free alcohol, however, make as much progress in converting members and Senators to their theories as was accomplished at the last session of Congress there is every reason to believe that a majority of both houses will be found in opposition to any attempt to strike the law from the statute books.

Another important test case has been filed in the Court of Claims, involving the right of the subject of a foreign power to secure a rebate of the tax paid on alcohol consumed by him in a manufacturing business carried on in the United States. This case presents some phases entirely new to the Court of Claims, but the best authorities are confident that with regard to the subjects of the leading European governments the court will hold that thye are entitled to the same privileges as American citizens. On this point, Assistant Attorney-General Dodge said to the Reporter's correspondent to-day:

"The Court of Claims is not governed in the case of a foreign subject by any specific law, but a general statute provides a rule which will probably be held binding in this case. The statute referred to declares that the subject of any foreign power may bring an action in the Court of Claims and there enjoy the same privileges extended to an American citizen, provided the government of which he is a subject extends equal privileges to an American citizen. The principle of reciprocity is invoked and applies to the subjects of all foreign powers. In the D'Arnaud case, which has established a precedent, the court held that, as the Russian Government permitted American citizens to bring suit in its courts, Russian subjects were entitled to the same privileges in the Court of Claims. It will be seen, therefore, that no hard and fast rule can be made with regard to all foreigners, as it will be necessary to know in each case whether the governments of which the claimants are subjects extend those privileges to American citizens which are sought by the claimants."

A more or less careful examination of the cases already filed in the Court of Claims convinces the officials of the Department of Justice that a very considerable number of the claimants are subjects of Great Britain, Germany and France, and it is probable that a special search will be made of the statutes of these countries in order to ascertain if a reciprocity of judicial jurisdiction exists between those governments and the United States.

In this connection another interesting question will have to be determined, namely, whether foreigners can assign their claims to American citizens for prosecution and collection. The courts will hold, it is thought, that where the assignment has been made in good faith, and with no purpose to evade the reciprocity principle, the assignee may be recognized as the proper claimants.

The following cases have been filed in the Court of Claims during the past week:

Walter M. Lowney Co., Boston, $547, for alcohol used in the manufacture of confectionery.

The Taber Art Co., New Bedford, Mass., $729, for alcohol used in the manufacture of picture frames and pictures.

The E. Howard Watch and Clock Co., Boston, $570, for alcohol used in the manufacture of watches.

Renz & Henry Pharmacal Co., Louisville, Ky., $1,655, for alcohol used in the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations.

Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore, $2,639 (second petition), for alcohol used in the manufacture of proprietary medicines.

Finley, Dicks & Co., New Orleans, $3,002, for alcohol used in the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations.

A. B. Wrisley Co., Chicago, $1,126, for alcohol used in the manufacture of soaps and perfumery.

Anglo-American Drug Co., New York, $2,505, for alcohol used in the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations.

The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Baltimore, $1,352, for alcohol used in the manufacture of proprietary medicines.

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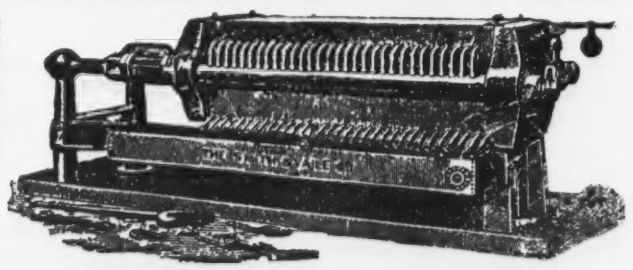
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OIL MARKET.

Note—*Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures.*
Complete prices current will be found on page 31

SATURDAY EVENING, November 2, 1895.

For the leading staples in the oil market the demand this week has been seasonably active, but there are no specially prominent new features in any direction. The approaching elections are engrossing considerable attention, and on that account trade has recently suffered to some extent, but the course of business will very soon be restored to natural channels, upon the cessation of the political agitation that is now in progress. Buyers continue to follow a seemingly confirmed policy of purchasing in retail quantities, and accordingly important transactions are of very rare occurrence, but, nevertheless, the general trend of values indicates continued steadiness in most of the articles in the oil list. Fish oils as a rule are a little firmer in price, though no quotable changes of consequence can be chronicled to-day. Lard oil also denotes more strength, while cocoanut oils maintain the favorable position acquired last week. Linseed oil shows no material change. Cottonseed oil is rather quiet and without particular variation in values.

Vegetable Oils.

LINSEED.—The market for linseed oil remains without any important new features. Supplies of out-of-town oil are coming forward rather freely, and buyers of these goods are now able to cover their wants without undue delay or annoyance. City crushers are not accumulating stocks and are firmly maintaining their regular schedule of prices. Western oil is selling at 43c. on the spot, and as yet there is no indication of a disposition to shade this figure, particularly as the mills have not yet fully caught up with their orders. For city oil the price is firm at 44c. for domestic and 48c. for Calcutta. New process is offering at 41c., and for all makes of oil there is a very good jobbing demand. The concern referred to last week as offering oil at 40c. up the State has distributed postal cards quoting that figure to the trade in this city, but the local houses have not seen fit to meet the offer. The oil in question is said to be very new and immature, and it is doubted that it can be furnished in any but small quantities for some time to come. It is even asserted that the quotation of 40c. is not bona fide, if it relates to prompt delivery. It is intimated, on the other hand, that two cars of the oil have actually been sold this week and are now on the way to this market. Of Calcutta linseed we note the arrival this week of 30,000 bags. The monthly statement for November, of Messrs. Henry H. Crocker & Co., New York, contains the following information regarding foreign linseed: Deliveries in October, 64,143 bags; deliveries since Jannary 1st, 1895, New York and Boston, 1,017,402 bags. Stocks afloat and in the hands of importers and speculators, none. Calcutta seed is quoted $1.52½@1.55 sail and from England $1.53½, Linseed Association terms, while La Plata seed is held for December-January steamer shipment from Argentine at $1.27½, same terms.

COTTONSEED.—The bulk of the transactions for the week have been for speculative account, as very few consumers either here or in the west have been buyers in excess of current wants, and these have been of a retail nature. There is more disposition shown on the part of some of the smaller mills to release their surplus stocks in exchange for ready cash, and have been soliciting bids at easier figures. Buyers on the other hand have been slow to respond, consequently the volume of transactions has been small as compared with previous seasons. It is reported that the price paid for seed has been raised $2.00 per ton in the various sections. This advance has been brought about by the better price obtained for cake and meal. This will have a tendency to bring out fresh supply of seed, which in the course of a few weeks will result in free offerings of oil from all sections, meanwhile the large mills are not offering oil preferring to let the weaker holders who have stocks of high priced seed on hand, work off their holdings at a small margin if any of profit. There is almost no export demand. The English market is reported 6d. lower under large receipts of Egyptian and the East India seed

The offerings of new crude have been freer at 19c. for Atlantic Seabord and at 18c. loose for Texas points, the latter for only a limited quantity as the mills generally are asking 18½c.@19c., loose according to freight rate. There will probably be no change in the situation until the excitement of the pending election is over, then business may be expected to settle down and a steady improvement follow, even though the outlook for lard and its compounds is everything but bright. The sales for the week comprise 2 tanks prime crude Atlantic seaboard at 18½c., loose; 5 tanks do. for the West at 19c, 10 do. in lots at 18½c.@19c., loose; 100 bbls. new crude at 24c., 200 bbls. do. at 24c., 210 bbls. nearly prime at 23c., 150 bbls. off crude at 23c, 100 bbls. do. at 22½c., 400 bbls. prime summer yellow at 28c., 300 bbls. do. to arrive at 27½c., 250 bbls. do. at 28c., 200 bbls. do. at 28c., 250 bbls. prime yellow at 27¾c., 250 bbls. do. at 28c. 500 bbls. off yellow at 27c., 50 bbls. do. at 26½c., 100 bbls. do. at 27c., 500 bbls. do. at 27c, and 200 bbls. butter oil at 31c. Messrs. Charles B. Tainter & Co., in their review of the market say: "We have to report a more active market, but without any important change in quotations, Some large lots of refined oil have changed hands during the week, and sales of new oil are quite liberal. Exporters' views are somewhat better, but still below current prices, consequently the greater volume of recent trades would seem to be for speculative account. The general agreement among the seaboard mills to pay more for seed has resulted in an advance of about $2 per ton, and will no doubt release considerable quantities. This advance is needed, and is helped by better price for meal. Lard still remains rather weak with large hog receipts. Chicago January options are now quoted at $5.70. The situation is steady to firm, and much depends on the amount of production in the next thirty days. Receipts at this port for the week, including through shipments for export, are 4,298 bbls."

Cocoanut Oils, &c.

CEYLON—The arrival of the "Edward May" with 550 tons will have no perceptible effect on the market, as the bulk of this cargo was sold previously for consumption. There has been rather more demand for spot and forward shipments, but the advance on the Coast restricts business at the moment, as buyers are not prepared to pay the price asked. For spot lots the price ranges from 5¼@5⅝c., as to holder, Afloat 5⅛c. is asked, and future shipments are held at 5⅛@5 3-16c., as to quantity and date of shipment. The sales comprise 25 tons spot and 50 tons for shipment at 5⅛c.

COCHIN—There has been considerable done in November-January shipments from the Coast at 6c., at which 50 tons were taken; also 50 tons on the spot at 5¾c. The market closes strong at 5¾@5⅞c. for spot parcels, as to holder and for future deliveries 6@6⅛c. is quoted, as to quantity and date of shipment.

OLIVE—While there has been no changes in values, an improved consumptive demand is noted which has taken up considerable spot stocks at 55@56c. Nearby arrivals are held at 53@54c., as to quality and holder. Olive foots have been in request at 4⅞@5c. for spot and 4¾c. for arrival. An offer of 4⅝c. was declined for several hundred barrels for future delivery.

Animal and Fish Oils.

COD—No fresh features of interest have developed since our last. Trading continues fairly animated, but jobbing lots only are moving, and prices are maintained at the revised figures given two weeks ago. Imported cod oil is in good supply and held at 29@30c., while domestic is available at 28@29c. for prime and 27c. for inferior grades.

DEGRAS—While the volume of business this week reached average proportions, orders were wholly of a routine type, and the general situation remains without conspicuous changes. German is steady at the decline noted in our last and commands 1⅞@2⅛c., according to quantity. English is held at 2⅛@3c., and French wool grease is quotable at 5½@6c. English sod oil is slow of sale at 32@33c.

LARD—For lard oil there has been a very good inquiry, both from the home trade and exporters, and the distribution this week was corre-

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spondingly extensive. Local pressers are well sold up, and for that reason the tone of the market is stronger, but values show an unchanged range. Prime grades are selling at 52@53c., and lower qualities are quoted at 40@43c. for extra No. 1, 37@39c. for No. 1, and 33@35c. for No. 2.

MENHADEN — The demand for crude continues fair, but not urgent, and an average movement based on small orders is noted. Supplies, however, are light, and the quantity yet to come forward is said to be limited. Manufactured grades are wanted in moderate volume, and prices on these, as well as crude, are steady.

NEATSFOOT — Moderate briskness is noticed in the demand for neatsfoot, and prices are steady as previously quoted, viz.: Prime, 55@70c.; No. 1, 45@50c., and No. 2, 38@40c.

RED.—From channels of consumption the inquiry has been rather liberal and prices are firm at the previous range of 4¼@4¾c. for saponified red. Elaine is unchanged and quotable at 33@37c.

SPERM.—Locally, there have been no transactions in crude, but at New Bedford the demand continues active, and since our last sales are reported there of 1,600 barre'ls for manufacturing. The price was not disclosed, but it is presumed that 45c. was paid. Refined on the spot is steady at the late decline, and a fair jobbing business is noted.

WHALE.—The market for manufactured oils is quiet, only routine trading being reported. At New Bedford 175 barrels South Sea and humpback sold to the domestic trade at 29c.

Mineral Oils.

Mineral lubricants continue to find an excellent outlook into channels of consumption. Export requirements are also extensive, and, altogether, distributers are well pleased at the course of business. Prices show no variation from last week's figures, and firmness is a prevailing feature of the general market.

Oil Cake.

Continued activity is reported in the demand for linseed cake, and during the week quotations indicate an advance of about 25c. per ton. We get sales since our last of about 1,800 tons Western cake, of which about 1,000 tons were engaged at New York and 800 tons at Baltimore, the prices realized being $17.75@$18, mostly the inside figure. Advices from England report the markets there as almost depleted of American cake, and a steady inmproving inquiry is developing.

Wax, Lard, Tallow, Etc.

PARAFFIN WAX—The various grades of paraffin wax are moving satisfactorily in response to a very good consuming demand, but otherwise there are no features worthy of special comment. Prices remain steady as quoted.

SPERMACETI—This article has again advanced and is quotable to-day at 38c. for bulk, and 39@40c. for cakes. Spot supplies are very much reduced.

LARD—The Western markets for lard opened dull, and quotations soon receded 2½ points, based upon the large supplies of hogs, which exceed the estimates, and at the close on Monday Chicago figures were as follows: October, 5.52½c.; November, 5.52½c. asked; January, 5.65c., and May, 5.85c. The demand here was slow. On Tuesday additional weakness developed in the West, and prices went down 5@7½ points, but finally closed with a steady tendency at 5.45c. for October; 5.50c. for December; 5.60@5.62½c. for January, and 5.77½@5.80c. for May. The local market declined in sympathy to 5.85c. for cash. City steam was in better demand from refiners, as well as exporters, and a fair volume of business for the day was reported. October options closed on Tuesday at 5.82½c. nominal. Trade on Wednesday commenced under more encouraging conditions, the demand having improved to some extent, and sellers were more disposed to stand out for higher figures, which they ultimately realized, as prices advanced 10 points. There was considerable done here in cash lard for export requirements, and city steam was also inquired for and firm. This favorable turn in the market extended into Thursday's trading, assisted by an improvement on new crop options in the West, but on Friday another sharp decline occurred. Cash was held here at 6c. Sales were made at that. Refined enjoyed moderate activity, and quotations closed at 6.40c. for the continent, and 6.75c. for South America. Compound lard was dull throughout, and quotations did not vary from the range of 4½@4⅞c., as to quality. The reported sales for the week include the following transactions: 300 tierces city steam, at 5.60c.; 250 tierces cash at 5.82½c.; 164 tierces cash, in second-hand packages, at 5.85c.; 400 tierces cash, for export, on private terms; 1,000 tierces cash, mostly for export, on private terms; 75 tierces city steam at 5.60c.; 100 tierces city steam at 5.50@5.60c., and 250 tierces cash at 6c.

STEARINE—The week opened on a quiet situation, with 6c. nominally quoted for oleo and 6½c. for lard. Bids from the local lard refiners of 5¾c. for oleo stearine were turned down early in the week by city pressers, who declined to shade 6c., but as the West was offering freely at that figure this market was finally influenced thereby and on Thursday holders here yielded to 5¾. At 6c. supplies can be laid down here from Chicago, sales of 250,000 lbs. having been made there at 5¾c., while 100,000 lbs. are reported sold at Kansas City at about 5⅝c. Before the decline no business was consummated here, but since then the transactions aggregate about 150,000 lbs. at 5¾c. Lard stearine was inactive throughout and closes at 6½c. for Western.

TALLOW—While city melters held out firmly for 4 3-16c. at the opening no buyers were forthcoming at that price, and as the soap trade were bidding 4⅛c., and this seemed the only outlet even for small lots, sellers receded to that price on Wednesday. It was made known on Tuesday that on Nov. 1 the charges for hogsheads would be reduced from $2 to $1.50, and this caused some buyers to hold off. Stocks of city tallow on offer were moderate, and some melters were reported well sold ahead. Sales this week comprise 45,000 lbs. country made, in lots, at 4¼@4½c., 50,000 lbs. do. at 4⅜c., 125,000 lbs. do. at 4¼@4⅜c., and 200 hhds., city, at 4½c. At the London auctions on Friday 1,700 casks were offered, of which about one half was sold and that at a decline of 6d.

Chicago Oil Market.

(Special to the Reporter.)

LINSEED OIL.—The market remains firm at 40c. Consumptive inquiry is growing lighter, buyers preferring to take only enough to meet immediate requirements, sales being mainly of a jobbing sort.

FLAXSEED.—A more active movement is reported than during the week preceding, receipts having increased 211,627 bushels and shipments 146,453 bushels. The following table gives a summary of the official postings:

Week ending	Receipts. 1895.	1894.	Shipments. 1895.	1894.
Oct. 30	497,349	253,716	374,474	117,136
Oct. 23	475,722	177,393	228,021	53,647

The amount of seed in store at this point has fallen off 29,652 bushels, but at Duluth and Minneapolis stocks seem to be rapidly accumulating, the gain at the former point being reported as 248,923 bushels, and at the latter 38,730. The following comparative table presents a view of the amount of seed in the Northwest:

	Oct. 28, 1895.	Oct. 21, 1895.	Oct. 27, 1894.
No. 1	379,060	412,159	325,769
Rejected	11,881	9,935	...
No Grade	8,088	8,087	609
Total reg.	399,029	429,681	326,378
Special bins	10,015	10,015	3,060
T'l Ch'ago	409,044	439,696	329,438
Duluth	1,312,400	1,063,555	...
Minneapolis	185,409	146,679	...
T'l N.W.	1,906,853	1,649,870	329,438

Arrivals have been very liberal and about 94 per cent. of the receipts were of contract grade. The official report shows 857 cars of No. 1 inspected in, 51 of rejected, and 4 of no grade—912 in all. The outward movement has also been heavy, there having been 230,168 bushels of No. 1 inspected out and 75,350 bushels either "billed through" or sent forward without inspection, making the total withdrawals aggregate 305,518 bushels. Cash flax ranged from 93½c. down to 89c., there being ½@1½c. difference between Northwestern and Southwestern flax. Reported sales on 'Change foot up 353 cars of No. 1, 39 of rejected and 2 of no grade. Of future deliveries May attracted most attention. Sales of 570,000 bushels being reported, at prices fluctuating between 97c. and $1, with a majority of transactions at or near the inside. October flax sold to the extent of 69,500 bushels, values declining from 92c. to 89½c. A little November (15,000 bushels) was taken at 90@93c., the market closing at the bottom, and 381,000 bushels of December changed hands at quotations declining from 93c. to 91c.

OIL CAKE.—The tone of the market is a shade firmer than at the date of the last writing. A few sales were made early at $14, but later $14.50 was bid. There is an excellent home demand for meal, which may be quoted as firm at $15@15.25 per ton.

OLEO OIL.—Cables from Rotterdam attest a steady upward movement in the Dutch market, and a firm closing. Stocks in Holland are estimated at not more than 2,000 tcs., and these chiefly of lower grades. Dutch churners are reported to be short of stocks, and the situation, regarded from a seller's standpoint, may be regarded as encouraging. Neutral has not sympathized in the advance in oleo. Sales of oleo at Rotterdam for the week are estimated at 2,000 tcs., and exports at 3,560 tcs. Extra grades have appreciated from 52 to 55 fl., with No. 1 quiet at 48 to 50 fl. The local market, while quiet, exhibits a shade more activity and prices are a little firmer.

LARD OIL.—The market is quiet, even to positive dullness. Nominally, the market remains unchanged. Extra, 46c.; extra No. 1, 40c.; No. 1, 35c.; No 2, 33c.

The Price of Lard in Chicago.

The following table shows the range of prices of lard at Chicago during the past week:

Oct.	Cash.	Oct.	Jan.
28	5 55 @3 57½	5 52½@ —	5 62½@5 65
29	5 50 @ —	5 45 @ —	5 57½@5 62½
30	5 57½@5 60	5 52½@ —	5 62½@5 70
31	5 57½@5 60	5 52½@ —	5 65 @5 70
1	5 35 @5 27½	— @ —	5 65 @5 70

The Affairs of Kirby & Burckett.

The assignee in charge of the affairs of Kirby & Burckett was discharged Friday. As was stated two weeks ago, the settlement is a most unique one. The principal creditors were banks. They were, on investigation, thoroughly satisfied with the equity, and promptly organized a trusteeship to run the business, under the management of the firm, for three years and a half, supplying all the money necessary to conduct the business, the profits, over and above legal interest on the money invested to be used to liquidate the firm's indebtedness. Under the arrangement the firm is better off than it was before the failure.

That Sulphur Mine.

Much has appeared in the daily papers about the extraordinary resources of the sulphur mine near Lake Charles, La., but these accounts are not consistent, and many of them greatly exaggerate the conditions. From the report of Mr. Robert P. Porter of the last trial to mine sulphur at this point we make the following extracts:

"For either the third or fourth time in the last eight or nine years I have visited this great deposit. I went there in 1886, when the discovery of oil caused such a sensation. It proved a fiasco. Again in 1882 or 1883, when the identification of Mr. Rothwell, the great mining engineer, with a scheme to get the sulphur by an ingenious hydraulic process seemed to promise success, I paid a visit, hoping that his very name would almost conjure the coveted prize. But this, too, came to grief. So when I went out to-day I was in a mood at least critical, if not skeptical. I had sounded a number of men in Lake Charles, and found every one thoroughly satisfied as to the success of the trial, and even some recalcitrant at my careful inquiry. But I wanted to see if there was any suspicion of a job in the public mind here, any mistrust that there is an ingenious attempt to unload a costly failure on the credulous public at large by capitalizing the mine. But Lake Charles believes in it.

"Everybody knows that the Louisiana deposit near here is one of the purest and largest known in the world. But is it an economic success to mine it? The process is so simple and cheap that it is almost incredible. You have only to melt the sulphur with hot water and pump it up and out comes the sulphur. It runs out the pipe hot into shallow vats, rapidly crystallizing. It is very heavy. I weighed, out of curiosity, a pint bottle, and found it weighed considerably more than water. Mr. J. C. Hoffman, the manager, told me it weighs 122 pounds to the cubic foot. It must be refined, and yields 99.8 pure sulphur.

"The process of extraction is simplicity itself. An iron pipe, six inches in diameter, called the well, is sunk into the sulphur at 400 feet. Inside this a pipe three inches in diameter is sunk. Inside the latter is another pipe of an inch in diameter. At the bottom of this inch pipe is a working barrel, in which the plunger works. This barrel is lined with aluminum for six feet, so that the valves in immediate contact with usiphur can be protected. The hot water at a temperature of 325 degrees Fahrenheit, is forced down by a pressure of 44 pounds to the square inch between the three-inch pipe and the six-inch pipe. It melts the sulphur, and this is pumped through the barrel, in which the plunger plays, and comes into the inch pipe to the top, running off into the shallow bins to cool. Sulphur melts at 260 degrees Fahrenheit, and if dropped into cold water will retain plasticity indefinitely under water. But as the economical manipulation of mining demands continuity of heat, or a sustained and unremitting prosecution of the work, this cooling process need not happen. The hitch in operation came about oy leaving sulphur in the well, which congealed, and prevented the playing of the valves of the pump, bothering them sorely for a time to solve the mystery, and involving an expenditure of $10,000 to bore the sulphur out so as to admit the working."

"In Sicily they get one ton of sulphur to seven tons of ore. Here they bring up the sulphur and leave the ore below. The amount of sulphur they can mine a day is tremendous. All computations are underestimates that I have read. In their first test, Jan. 22 last, they pumped six tons in half an hour. They have an easy capacity of 100 tons per day. And they have on hand 500 tons as a result of three days' pumping. Mr. Frasch is reported as saying that if he can melt with one well a radius of 100 feet and pump 100 tons a day, one well will last ten years in the present stratum of sulphur on the ore now worked. He contemplates putting down four or five more. Who can tell how much sulphur there is in only this stratum of 90 feet? I will use some figures taken from a correspondent of the West Lake Herald, and as they are curious and striking I give them to impress one with the magnitude of this thing:

"'From the fourteen wells drilled it is fairly demonstrated that there are ten acres of sulphur, averaging 112 feet in depth. In an acre there are 43,560 square feet, and in ten acres 435,600 square feet. We will figure on 100 feet depth, and have as a result 43,560,000 cubic feet of sulphur, and at 122 pounds per cubic foot we have 5,134,320,000 pounds, or 2,567,160 tons, equivalent to 265,716 carloads, which, at $20 per ton, would be worth the handsome sum of $53,143,200.'

"The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter duotes sulphur $19 per ton there.

"All my recollections or impressions would lead me to consider that 100 feet as the average of the thickness of the stratum for the ten acres is a good way below the fact. The above statistics, however, put it at 112 feet.

"I am decidedly of the opinion that this is not the only place where sulphur exists in Louisiana. I do not know how much the sulphur company did outside the ten acres. I understand Mr. Frasch bored near (in one instance 900 feet) and found no sulphur. But if I had a good bit of spare cash, I should certainly spend some in boring for sulphur in some other places I know of. However, I believe there are only two places in the United States where sul-

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Established Jan. 21st 1895.

phur is found—of course, I mean like the sulphur in question—not regarding pyrites—Utah and Louisiana. As the sulphur can be got out at a cost below the production from pyrites it will probably drive out the latter business, as it only developed at the high price of Sicilian sulphur some time ago. Mr. Porter puts the cost of production of sulphur from the mine here at 50 cents to $1 per ton. Mr. Hoffman tells me there have been no estimates on cost of production. But I see by the men around that one well out there that the cost is trifling. Suppose it takes twenty men, in all work, to run one well; suppose you pay him 15 cents an hour. Each man would earn $3.60 per day. Twenty men would earn $72 per day. They would produce at least 100 tons of sulphur per day. I do not know what the 'layout' sold for; but $5 per ton would pay an enormous profit on the investment. At any rate, one can see that sulphur from pyrites is done for; that Sicily is not in it; nor Utah."

Recent Patents.

548,391. METHOD OF PURIFICATION OF MINERAL OILS. Walter B. Price. Filed July 27, 1894. Issued Oct. 22, 1895.

Claim.—1. The hereinbefore described improvement in the process of purifying California illuminating oils, which consists in treating the oil to be purified with strong sulphuric acid, at a temperature above the boiling point of water.

2. The hereinbefore described improvement in the treatment of California oils, which consists in heating the oil to be treated to the boiling point of water and then agitating said oil so heated with strong sulphuric acid heated to, at or about the same temperature.

3. The hereinbefore described method of purifying California illuminating oil, which consists in agitating the oil with strong sulphuric acid at a temperature at or above the boiling point of water.

4. The hereinbefore described improvement in the process of purifying California illuminating oil, which consists in heating the oil to a temperature at or above the boiling point of water, then agitating said oil so heated with strong sulphuric acid which has been heated to, at or about the same temperature.

548,566. PROCESS OF MAKING WHITE LEAD. John S. MacArthur. Filed July 31, 1894. Issued Oct. 22, 1895.

Claim.—The process of making white lead, in which lead oxide is dissolved in a solution of a tartrate of soda or of potash or of a mixture of these alkalies or of the double tartrate known as "Rochelle salt" at or about a boiling temperature, and is subsequently treated with carbonic acid, during which treatment the liquid is maintained at about a boiling temperature, substantially as hereinbefore described.

548,346. NITROSONAPHTHOL DYE AND PROCESS OF MAKING SAME. Arthur Ashworth and Joshua Bürger. Filed Aug. 2, 1894. Issued Oct. 22, 1895.

Claim.—1. The method of producing a new compound, which consists in treating nitrosobeta-naphthol with bisulfites at a temperature of about 40 to 50 deg. centigrade, substantially as heretofore set forth.

2. The new dye consisting of grayish to white crystals being easily soluble in water, which solution is at first colorless, growing darker on standing, is decomposed on addition of caustic alkalies producing green shades with iron mordants and brown shades with chrome mordants and having the properties substantially as heretofore set forth.

548,374. METHOD OF MAKING A LUBRICANT. Thomas J. Lovett, assignor to the Allerton Lubricant Company. Filed March 21, 1895. Issued Oct. 22, 1895.

Claim.—The method of forming a lubricating compound, which consists in intimately mixing together granular or pulverulent mica, lubricating oil and lime, raising the temperature of the mixture to a degree in excess of climatic changes, and then adding resin oil, substantially as described.

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NAVAL STORES.

Note—*Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures.*

Complete prices current will be found on page 31.

SATURDAY EVENING, November 2, 1895.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Throughout the week the market displayed a tone of depression despite the fact that occasionally the advices from Southern points indicated considerable strength. This was due wholly to a lack of important buying interest here, which is usually the case at the close of each month. The demand did not at any time rise above ordinary jobbing proportions, and though holdings were limited, the desire on the part of some dealers to move their stocks, combined with lower quotations from primary markets on Thursday, led to a fractional decline in prices here. At the close sellers were accepting 28c. for Old Dominions, 28¼c. for regulars and 28½c. for machine-made barrels.

ROSIN.—The situation in rosin shows no important change. From the regular channels of consumption there was a moderately active demand for the ordinary prices, but, as a rule, transactions were restricted to small lots, the most important reported sale being 200 barrels common to good strained at $1.65@1.70. Supplies of these qualities do not accumulate to any extent and this serves to keep prices strong. For pale rosins there was a very indifferent demand, but prices ruled steady. We quote as follows: Strained to good, $1.65@1.70; E, $1.75@1.75½; F, $1.80; G, $1.85; H, $1.92; I, $2.05; K, $2.20@2.25; M, $2.50; N, $2.95@3.00; W, G, $3.20@3.25, and W, W, $3.50.

TAR AND PITCH.—In tar nothing was done beyond routine trading, but prices underwent no change and closed steady at $1.90@2.00 for regulars, and $3.50 for oil barrels. Pitch was also slow of sale and is without new feature. Quotations remain at $1.60@1.70.

The receipts and deliveries of naval stores for the week ending Nov. 1, 1895, as reported by Messrs. Geo. L. Hammond & Co., are as follows:

	Spirits of Rosin.	Turpentine.	Tar.
Stock in yard Oct. 25, 1895..	27,445	1,372	766
Receipts	7,283	782	209
Deliveries	4,112	1,067	293
Stock in yard Nov. 1, 1895..	30,616	1,087	682
Transfer	310	16	428

Charleston, S. C., Nov. 1.

Turpentine firm at 25¼c.; receipts, 12 casks. Rosin—Good strained firm at $1.20@1.30; receipts, 240 bbls.

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 1.

Spirits turpentine firm at 25½c.; sales, 742 bbls. Rosin quiet at $1.25.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 1.

Rosin firm; strained, $1.22½; good strained, $1.27½. Spirits turpentine steady; machine, 25⅜c.; irregular, 24⅞c. Tar steady at $1.40. Crude turpentine firm; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.60.

Liverpool, Nov. 1.

Spirits turpentine steady at 20s. Rosin, common, firm at 4s. 6d.

London Turpentine Statistics.

Messrs. James Watt & Son, London, furnish the followinw turpentine statistics:

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Stock Oct. 19....	27,817	17,327	37,850
Del'd this week..	1,506	1,682	1,376
Since Jan. 1.....	59,085	68,411	61,695
Price Oct. 19...	20s. 3d.	20s. 9d.	21s. 9d.
Jan. to April..	21s. 3d.	21s. 3d.	22s. 9d.

Philadelphia Chemical Market.

(Special to the Reporter.)

ALKALI.—Forty-eight per cent. is quiet at the moment, with a limited supply to draw from. Spot goods are held at 1.10@1.15c., and to arrive 1.05@1.10c. will buy. Shipments are quoted at 1@1.07½c., as to quantity and style of packing. Fifty-eight per cent. is in moderate demand, and holders are naming 1.07½@1.15c. for spot goods. To arrive and for shipment .95@1.02½c. are the ruling quotations.

CAUSTIC SODA.—Sixty per cent. on spot can be had at 2¼@2.30c., and to arrive and for shipment at 2.15@2.20c. Seventy-four per cent. is in good demand, and quoted at 2.10@2.20c., as to quantity and date of delivery.

SAL SODA—Is arriving freely, most of which has been disposed of from dock. Jobbing parcels are held at .80@.85c., and shipments at .70@.75c.

BLEACHING POWDERS — Are scarce on spot, and for prime brands nothing under 2c. is quoted. For shipment there are no changes to report. Arrivals are held at 1.90@2c.

NITRATE OF SODA—Is in a decidedly firmer position than at last report, and spot goods are held at 1.90@2c. To arrive, 1.80@1.85c. will buy, and shipments are quoted at 1¾@1.80c.

The Chicago White Lead and Oil Company has been sold to H. M. Hooker, George M. Vial, Frank Hayes, John N. Dole, comprising the H. M. Hooker Co. The sale of the works embraces a paint factory with a linseed oil mill adjoining. The old name will be retained, with the following officers: President, H. M. Hooker; vice-president, Albert Dow; secretary, George M. Vial; treasurer, John N. Dole. The linseed oil mill, which has been idle for a year, will be placed in operation.

WANTS.

SPECIALS OR NOTICES *in this column are at the rate of Two Dollars for each insertion—for eight lines or less. At over eight lines twenty-five cents per line of about six words. The full amount in cash must accompany all orders*

POSITION WANTED

as Superintendent or Foreman in paint factory (at present engaged) for January 1st. Understands thoroughly the manipulation of liquid paints, oil, stains, graining colors, costing formulating and mostly everything pertaining to the paint trade. Large experience. First class references. W. ROBERTS, 410 Monmouth Street, Pleasantville, N. J., care of James Carroll.

WANTED

A1 Traveling Salesman for the sale of Chemicals. Must be familiar with dealears and consumers. Give full particulars regarding experience, references, age and salary wanted. Address CHEMICALS, Box 91, care Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANTED

An active, energetic and experienced Salesman to sell Drugs, Druggist Sundries and Perfumes, Territory, Baltimore, Washington and District of Columbia. Must furnish undoubted references as to ability, standing and habits, name, age. Apply in own handwriting. HOPKINS, care Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SUPERINTENDENT WANTED.

An experienced man to manage whitelead and color Works. Must have a thorough knowledge of the Manufacture of White Lead (old Dutch process), and Mixed Paints, Oil and Japan Colors (modern methods). Address with full particulars, stating age and salary expected, "PRACTIAL," P O. Box 3086, N. Y.

TO THE PAINT, OIL, VARNISH AND BRUSH TRADE:—

Those wishing to have their goods represented in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, will find it to their advantage to correspond with the undersigned, who has had 27 years' experience in the Paint and Oil trade on this coast. DAVID M. DUNNE, formerly Kelly, Dunne & Co., Portland, Oregon, No. 44 Front street. References:—Bank of British Columbia; Allen & Lewis, Portland Ore.

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Engineer

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SPECIALTIES—White Lead, Linseed Oil and Cotton Oil Plants designed, erected and placed in successful operation. Inspection and reports on plants for purchasers, etc.

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ALSO MANUFACTURERS

PETROLEUM MARKET.

SATURDAY NOON, November 2, 1895

The price on the exchanges reached $1.30 on Monday, but since then has averaged about $1.29. This advance was due to the unfavorable reports from the prodncing regions, where operations had in many instances been suspended by reason of scarcity of water, the protracted drought having caused the brooks to dry up, the wells to run dry and ponds to become mere stagnant pools of muddy water. In more favored sections, where water has not failed, the results of drilling operations have not been satisfactory, and, although one or two slight extensions are claimed, they are not regarded as warranting enthusiastic searches. Notwithstanding these drawbacks the daily reports of the pipe lines show no falling off in the runs. It is believed, however, that the higher prices were predicated upon an unfavorable showing expected to be made by the monthly field report. The higher prices have not stimulated business on the several exchanges, the Western exchanges reporting very few sales, while the local exchange has remained stagnant. The statistical situation remains about the same, the runs continuing in excess of the deliveries, notwithstanding that requirements for export show a large increase and the demand for home consumption is very brisk.

Following is given the opening, highest, lowes and closing figures for each day, in tabulated form for comparison:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Monday	130	130	130	130
Tuesday	127	127	127	127
Wednesday	129	129	129	129
Thursday	129⅛	124⅜	129⅜	129⅛
Friday	129⅛	129⅛	129⅛	129⅛
Saturday	129	129	12 9	129

The amount of daily sales and total for the week follow:

Monday	0,000
Tuesday	0,000
Wednesday	0,000
Thursday	0,000
Friday	0,000
Saturday	0,000
Total for the week	0,000

Following is the range of prices of National Transit certificates during the corresponding week last year:

Oct.	29	83 @—
"	30	83 @—
"	31	83 @—
Nov	1	82⅝@—
"	2	82⅝@—
"	3	82⅝@—

Refined and Products.

The export movement in refined has been unusually large, the engagements approximating 300,000 bbls., nearly all of which was for bulk shipment. The stocks abroad are said to have been considerably reduced by the increased requirements for consumption, and the exports are consequently expected to continue large, though their volume, from week to week, will be dependent to a large extent upon the position of the fleet of tank vessels. The price of barreled oil has remained steady at 7.10c. for New York loading, and at 7.05c. for Philadelphia loading. Bulk oil is nominal at 4.60c. here and 4.55c. at Philadelphia. The principal foreign markets are steady. To-day's quotations by cable were: Antwerp, 16.50f.; Bremen, 6.25m.; London, 5⅝d., and Liverpool, 5⅝@5¾d. Freight rates are firm at 2s.@2s. 1½d. hence to London, and 2s.@2s. 9d. to Continental ports, as to port and vessel. Home trade lots have been in active request, and are steady on the basis of 9⅝@9½c. for 150 degrees water white.

Cases for export have been in active request, and sales of over 900,000 are reported. The price for plain tops has been steady at 7.50c. Freight rates are steady. The nominal rates for large vessels are: For Java, 16@18c.; Japan, 16½@18c.; Yokohama, 18½@19c.; Calcutta, 12½@13c.; Colombo, 14½@15c.; Rangoon, 13¼@14c.; Singapore, 18@19c.; Hong Kong, 16@16½c.; Shanghai, 19½@20c.; Amoy, 17½@18c.; Bombay, 14½@15c., and Penang, 18½@19c.

Crude for export has been in light request, and sales of about 15,000 barrels are reported. Washington crude is steady at 7.10c. in barrels. Cases for export have not been in request, and no sales are reported.

Prime city naphtha has been steady at 9.25c. For export no sales are reported.

Closing Quotations.

CRUDE.

National Transit Certificates, ₱ bb	@1 29 @—
Washington crude in bbls, ₱ gal.	7 10
" bulk	
um, bbls. for export	5¼ 31 4

REFINED—FOR EXPORT.

Cargo lots for export, ₱ gal.	—@ 7·10
Philadelphia loading	—@ 7 05
In bulk	@4·6

REFINED—JOBBING LOTS

110 fire test, S. W., ₱ gal.	8¼@ 8⅝
120 fire test, S. W.	8⅛@ 8⅝
130 fire test, S. W.	8¾@ 8⅞
150 fire test, W. W.	9⅛@ 9⅛
300 fire test	11 @12

REFINED IN CASES—110 FIRE TEST.

Two-five low screw, cargo lots	7·50
5,000 to 10,000	7·60
1,000 to 5,000	7·70
700 to 1,000	7·80
400 to 700	7·90
300 to 400	8 00
200 to 300	8 10
100 to 200	8·20
Under 100	8 50

NAPHTHA AND GASOLENE.

Naphtha, crude, cargo lots, 68@72 deg.	@ 9·25
Naphtha, crude, car lots, 68@72 deg.	@ 9·25
Naphtha, crude, 70 deg.	9¼@ 9⅝
sweet, 62 or 63 deg.	10 @10¼
70 deg.	11 @11⅛
76 deg.	11¼@11⅝
Gasolene, 82 deg.	13 @14
88 deg.	15 @16
90 deg.	18 @19
74 deg. "stove"	19 @20

Petroleum Statistics.

RUNS—TOTAL AND AVERAGE.

		Day.	Total.	Av'age
Friday	Oct. 25	84,232	1,432,769	78,310
Sat.-Sun	" 26&27	85,943	1,918,712	71,063
Mon.	" 28	96,427	2,015,139	71,969
Tues	" 29	87,033	2,102,172	72,489
Wed.	" 30	96,221	2,198,393	73,273
Thurs.	" 31	97,919	2,296,312	74,070

	1893.	1894.	1895.
January	2,385,514	2,546,630	2,410,393
February	2,332,368	2,282,579	2,031,876
March	2,714,539	2,602,033	2,154,663
April	2,457,054	2,441,254	2,564,066
May	2,618,689	2,599,765	2,529,043
June	2,644,052	2,578,636	2,447,140
July	2,635,707	2,578,369	2,643,706
August	2,753,364	2,554,649	2,707,777
September	2,647,536	2,412,953	2,642,995
October	2,644,172	2,575,647	
November	2,492,654	2,409,665	
December	2,612,238	2,480,211	
Year	30,936,887	30,262,391	
Average	2,738,500	2,521,866	2,492,407

DELIVERIES—TOTAL AND AVERAGE.

		Day.	Total.	Av'age
Friday	Oct. 25	64,354	1,688,037	67,522
Sat.-Sun	" 26&27	108,164	1,796,201	66,826
Mon.	" 28	55,381	1,851,582	66,164
Tues.	" 29	65,579	1,917,161	66,109
Wed.	" 30	112,258	2,029,419	67,314
Thurs.	" 31	66,825	2,096,244	67,621

	1893.	1894.	1895.
January	2,951,832	3,132,954	3,135,235
February	2,582,735	2,650,652	2,801,202
March	2,840,448	2,910,153	2,604,541
April	2,665,316	2,845,162	2,779,233
May	3,033,710	2,862,999	2,845,331
June	3,072,666	2,910,919	2,815,470
July	3,318,320	2,905,783	2,643,880
August	3,247,322	3,256,302	2,423,111
September	2,996,305	2,963,343	2,320,412
October	3,308,673	3,262,209	
November	3,088,787	3,197,929	
December	3,141,165	3,276,165	
Year	36,247,277	36,383,524	
Average	3,020,606	3,031,960	2,643,598

CHARTERS—TOTAL AND AVERAGE.

		Day.	Total.	Av'age
Friday	Oct. 25	154,286	1,767,827	70,713
Sat.-Sun.	" 26&27	185,714	1,953,541	72,353
Mon.	" 28	126,960	2,080,501	74,304
Tues.	" 29	123,016	2,203,517	75,983
Wed.	" 30	103,175	2,306,692	76,889
Thurs.	" 31	193,016	2,499,708	80,636

	1893.	1894.	1895
January	2,165,942	2,010,907	1,853,334
February	1,538,685	1,570,196	1,004,226
March	2,135,452	1,672,955	1,412,104
April	1,725,033	1,683,826	1,639,165
May	2,033,197	1,717,735	1,371,779
June	2,509,249	2,028,921	1,674,672
July	1,767,699	2,315,374	1,885,548
August	2,096,302	1,880,134	2,147,501
September	2,519,260	2,314,294	2,249,122
October	2,464,518	3,104,635	2,499,708
November	2,153,169	2,023,852	
December	2,065,910	2,105,072	
Year	25,174,416	24,422,901	
Average	2,097,868	2,035,242	1,773,515

CHARTERS FOR THE WEEK.

The total charters for refined in barrels and cases, crude in barrels and cases, naphtha, &c., during the week ending November 1, and from January 1, were as follows:

	Week.	Year.	1894.
Refined, bbls.	293,600	8,221,700	8,185,800
Refined, cases	995,000	9,788,000	17,666,000
Crude, bbls		1,533,400	1,663,500
Crude, cases		69,000	137,000
Naphtha, bbls	13,500	137,800	111,300
Residuum, bbls		10, 100	
Lubricating, bbls		14,000	55,500
Barrels, cde eq	797,754	18,086,656	20,714,664

CLEARANCES FOR THE WEEK.

During the week ending Nov. 1, and since January 1, the clearances of petroleum, in gallons, from the port of New York were as follow:

	Week.	Year.	1894.
Refined	12,459,436	342,901,392	369,944,549
Crude	266,096	2,230,628	3,169,461
Naphtha	393,113	3,971,794	6,101,451
Residuum	1,000	98,787	14,950

EXPORT STATISTICS.

The following table shows the total exports from the port of New York and from the United States reduced to crude equivalent, in gallons for the week ending Nov. 1; also total shipments to date with comparisons with 1894.

From N. Y. for week ending Nov. 1	16,878,677
Total from N. Y. from Jan. 1, 1895	461,565,565
Same period last year	497,874,372
Decrease	36,308,807
From U. S. for week ending Nov. 1	26,695,205
Total from U. S. from Jan. 1, 1895	843,529,740
Same period last year	872,040,643
Increase	28,510,903

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM DIFFERENT PORTS

	1895.	1894.
New York	461,565,565	497,874,372
Philadelphia	326,401,805	324,237,582
Baltimore	54,181,416	40,653,972
Boston	521,957	500,008
San Francisco	415,213	244,768
Grand total	843,529,740	872,040,643

CAPACITY OF VESSELS LOADING.

The following table gives the capacity of the vessels loading petroleum at the ports of New York and Philadelphia on November 1:

	NEW YORK. Bbls.	Cases.	PHILADELPHIA Bbls	Cases.
Refined	31,100	1,040,000	54,000	733,000
Crude	....	....	7,000	....
Naphtha	15,000	....	....	....
Lubricating	....	....	....	....

Foreign Quotations

REFINED.

	Antwerp.	Bremen.	London
Monday	16 00@—	6 40	—@5⅝
Tuesday	16.00@—	6·50	—@5⅝
Wednesday	16.00@—	6·50	—@5⅝
Thursday	16.00@—	6·50	—@5⅝
Friday	16 00@—	6·50	—@5⅝
Saturday	16 00@—	6·50	—@5¾

PETROLEUM CHARTERS.

New York.

Following is a list of vessels chartered and loading or to load petroleum at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. Quantities refined in bbls. unless stated otherwise:

Aug 14.
Dch bk Jeanette Francois, Java, 15½@17¼c cs100,000

Aug 16
Nor bk Figaro, Gothenburg, pt 7,000

Aug 24
Am ship Paul Revere, Shanghai, 20¾c ..cs 60,000

Aug 26
Br ship Holensburg, Shanghai, 21c ....cs 70,000
Br ship Scottish Hills, Java, 16@18c .....cs 80,000
Br ship Marlborough Hill, Java, 16@18c.cs 75,000

Aug 29.
Du ship De Ruyter, Java, 16@18s .....cs 70,000

Sept 10
Haw ship Helen Brewer, Shanghai, 21c...cs 60,000
Br bk Earl Derby, Rangoon, 13¾c. .....cs 38,000
Br ship Troop, Hong Kong, 16¾c.....cs 75,000

Sept 11
Br ship Poltalloch, Shanghai, 20c .....cs 95,000
Am shp Manuel Llaguna, Hong Kong, 16c cs 65,000

Sept 12
Br bk Nellie Troop, Swatow and Amoy 17⅛@18¾c.....cs 50,000

Sept. 14.
Am shp Com T. H. Allen, Hong Kong, 16c cs 80,000

Sept. 19.
Br bk Lydgate, Calcutta, 13c.....cs 100,000

Sept. 20.
Br shp Silvercrag, Rangoon or Colombo, 14c cs 75,000
Br shp Lord Templetown, Calcutta, 13c cs 85,000

Sep 30
Ger shp Wilhelm, London, 2s..... ....nap 8,000

Oct 4
Br str Stella, Bombay or Kurrachee, 18ccs. 75,000
Br shp Walter H. Wilson, Calcutta, 13¼c.cs 100,000

Oct 5
Br shp Lindisfarne, Bombay, 14¼c.....cs 70,000

Oct 7
Am shp Standard, Shanghai, 20c.....cs 55,000
Ger shp Freiberg, Hong Kong, 16c.....cs 70,000
c 10
Br shp Harland, Hong Kong, 16¼c.....cs 70,000
Br bk Bristol, Dublin, 2s..... 8,500

Oct 11
Am bk Gerard C. Tobey, Hong Kong, 16c.cs 56,000

Oct 12
Am shp Wm. H. Connor, Shanghai, 20c.cs 60,000

Oct 15
Br str Annandale, Java, 23c.....cs 125,000

Oct 17
Nor bk Grei, Molucca Is, p t.....cs 12,000
Am bk Saranac, Blaye, 2s 4½d.....nap 6,500

Oct 18
Br shp Holyrood, Shanghai, 20¾c .....cs 80,000
Br bk Sussex, Shanghai, 20c.....cs 50,000
Am bk Geneva, Rio de Janeiro, 20c.....cs 30,000

Oct 22
Am shp Geo R Skolfield, Japan, 17c.....cs 60,000

Oct 23
Br shp , Calcutta, 13¼c.....cs 50,000
It bk , Naples, 2s 4½d .....cs 3,600

Oct 24
Br shp , Japan, 17c .....cs 70,000
Br shp , Shanghai, 20c.....cs 50,000
Br shp , Japan, 17¾c .....cs 95,000
Ger shp Siam , Hong Kong, 16¾c.....cs 55,000

Oct 25
Br shp , Shanghai, 20c .....cs 50,000
Br shp , Shanghai, 20c.....cs 110,000

Oct 26
Br str Queen Margaret, Java, 4 ports, 23c.....cs 100,000
Br shp , Hong Kong, 16c.....cs 100,000

Oct 28
Br shp , Java, 16½@18¾c.....cs 75,000
Br bk , Japan, 16¼c.....cs 100,000
Ger shp London, 1s9d.....nap 8,500

Oct 29
— shp , Java, 16@17c.....cs 50,000
Br bk , Shanghai, 19¾.....cs 100,000
Br shp , Calcutta, 13c.....cs 75,000

Oct 30
— shp , Java, 16@17c.....cs 35,000

Oct 31
Br shp , Calcutta, 12½@13.....cs 40,000
Br shp , Calcutta, 12¾.....cs 110,000
Br shp , Java, 16¼@18½.....cs 60,000
Nor bk , Cork, 2s 7½d .....cs 3,000

Nov 1
Ger shp , Port de Bouc, 20s½d ..cs 8,000
Ger shp , Dublin or London, 1s9d.... 8,500

Philadelphia.

July 3.
Br str Luciline, French port, bulk..... 24,500

July 6.
It bk Frederico, Marseilles, 2s 1½d.....cde 7,000

Aug 15
Br shp Dunfion, Japan, 18c..... ...cs 65,000

Aug 22
Br ship Durham, Japan, 18¾c.....cs 70,000

Aug 26
Br ship Dundee, Japan, 18¼@19¼c ....cs 80,000
Br bk Howard D. Troop, Japan, 18¾@19¼c, cs 70,000
Am shp John Currier, Japan, 18¼c.....cs 75,000

Aug 30
Br ship Liverpool, Japan, 18c.....cs 130,000

Sept 4
Br shp Record, Dunkirk, 2s 4½d.....cde 10,000
Nor bk Louise, Christiansand, 2s 4½d..... 4,000

Sept 12
Ger str Hermann, French port, p t ....cde 10,000

Sept. 16.
It bk Luigi, Sicily, 11½c .....cs 35,000

Sept. 19.
Am shp Kennebec, Japan, 17½@18¼c...cs 75,000
It bk Rosa Madre, Genoa or Naples, 11½c cs 35,000

Sept 25
Ger bk Cuba, Hamburg, 2s 1½d..... 7,500

Oct 3
It bk Maria L., Genoa, 12c .....cs 31,000

Oct 7
It bk Giale, Sicily, 12¼c.....cs 30,000

Oct 8
Br bk Gwrtheyrn Castle, Liverpool, 2s 4½d 5,500

Oct 10
It shp Frederico, Marseilles, p t.....cde 10,000

Oct 11
Br str Massasoit, La Pallice, 2s 6d.....cde 14,000

Oct 12
Br str Queen Olga, Japan, p t.....cs 110,000
Dch bk Zion, Liverpool, 2s 3d. 8,000

Oct 15
Nor bk Colombo, Exmouth, 2s 9d..... 35,000

Oct 16
It bk Antonino, Sicily, 12½c.....cs 15,000
Ger shp Else, St. Loubes, 2s 4d.....nap 8,500
It bk Giovanni Battista, Oporto, 2s 9d..... 3,000

Oct 18
It bk Amor, St. Louis du Rhone, 2s 6d.cde 4,000
Ger bk Senator Iken, Marseilles, 2s 3¾d.. 8,000

Oct 19
Br bk Argenta, Sables d'Olonnes, 3s....cde 5,000

Oct 21
Nor shp Reistad, Marseilles, 2s 9d.....cde 8,000
Nor bk Louisa, Christiansand, 2s 4½d..... 5,500
Nor bk Unionum, Bergen, pt..... 5,000

Oct 22
Br shp Theo H Rand, Dunkirk, 2s 1¼d..cde 8,000

Oct 23
Ger Bk Bremerhaven, St Loubes, 2s 4d.cde 7,000

Oct 24
Ger shp Ebenezer, Dunkirk, 2s 1¼d....cde 11,000
Br str Stella, Bombay or Kurrachee, 18c cs 75,000

Oct 25
Br shp Falkland, Japan, 17½c.....cs 112,000
It bk La Fiducia, Naples, 2s 1½d..... 5,000

Oct 28
Br bk , Calcutta, 13c.....cs 125,000

Oct 30
It bk Harrington, Tunis & Taranto, 13½c cs 25,000

PETROLEUM CLEARANCES.

Following are the clearances of petroleum from the ports of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and San Francisco on the dates named. Refined, unless otherwise specified.

New York.

Oct. 14.
Am Str New York, Hayti, 220 cs
Am Str New York, Turk's Island, 958 gls
Am Str New York, San Domingo, 1,028 cs

Oct. 19.
Am Str Laurada, Jamaica, 1,800 cs
Br Bk Mauna Loa, Adelaide, 15,030 cs ref & 50 cs gas
Am Str Yumuri, Havana, 100 cs

Oct. 21.
Am Str Newport, Colon, 606 cs
Am Str Allianca, Colon, 43 cs
Am Bg Varuna, Hayti, 245 cs

Oct. 22.
Br Str Ardanmhor, Havana, 25,000 cs, 300 bbls cde
Br Str Muriel, St Kitts, 1 cs
Bt Str Muriel, Antigua, 40 cs
Br Str Manauense, Para, 651 cs, 30 bls
Br Str Manauense, Iquitos, 815 cs
Br Str Manauense, Manaos, 1,546 cs ref, 200 cs nap

Oct. 23.
Am Str Philadelphia, La Guayra, 3,150 cs
Am Str Philadelphia, Porto Cabello, 1,450 cs
Am Str Philadelphia, Caro, 100 cs
Am Str Philadelphia, Curacoa, 1 bbl, 289 cs
Br Str Athos, Hayti, 235 cs
Br Bk Cynosure, Wellington, 550 cs

Oct. 24.
Am Str Santiago, Cuba, 10 cs
Am Str Santiago, Nassau, 1 bbl, 22 cs
Nor Str Alfred Dumois, Bermuda, 10 cs, 60 bbls ref, 12 dms, 400 cs gas
Am Sch J F Coolidge Guadaloupe, 1,000 cs
Am Sch A E Rickerson, Hayti, 120 cs
Br Str Beacon Light, Dover, f o, 1,284,209 bls blk ½
Br Str Lackawanna, London, 1,600,000 gls blk
Br Str Hesperides, Porto Rico, 1,150 cs
Br Str Grecian Prince, Rio Janeiro, 5,000 cs, 2 bbls
Br Str Alleghany, Port Limon, 5 bbls & 437 cs
Br Str Grecian Prince, Santos, 4,025 cs

Oct. 25.
Br Str Ardandhu, Kingston, 1 bbl & 1 tank

Rt Bk Francisco R, Cork, 2,028 bbls
Br Bk Glencaird, Calcutta, 97,377 cs
Br Str Powhatan, Oran, 13,200 cs
Br Str Alleghany, Cartagena, 812 cs
Br Str Alleghany, Kingston, 8 bbls & 700 cs
Dtch Str Prins Wilhelm I, Cumana, 25 cs
Dtch Str Prins Wilhelm I, Carupano, 325 cs
Dtch Str Prins Wilhelm I, Hayti, 300 cs
Belg Str Leibnitz, Pernambuco, 20 bbls, resid
Oct. 26.
Dan Str Carl, St Thomas, 495 cs ref & 1 cs ben
Am Sch Lena Nelson, Macoris, 250 cs
Am Sch Merom, Rio Janeiro, 15,000 cs
Am Bk Pactolus, Barbadoes, 6,300 cs
Br Bk Unanima, Santos, 7,500 cs
Am Sch Belle of Bath, Shanghai, 50,938
Ger Str Willkommen, Flushing, f o, 1,250,000 gls, blk
Am Sch F T Drisko, San Domingo, 10 bbls
Oct. 28.
Dtch Str La Hesbaye, Antwerp, 1,125,000 gls, blk & 75 bbls
Oct. 29.
Br Sch Ravola, Hayti, 200 cs
Am Sch J P Bartram, Hayti, 345 cs
Am Sch W R Chester, Hayti, 63 cs
Am Bk Shetland, Barbadoes, 1,000 cs
Oct. 30.
Am Str Advance, Colon, 200 cs
Br Bk Casablanca, Molucca Islands, 20,000 cs
Nor Bk B D Metcalf, Porteshead, Eng, 1,779 bbls & 500 cs ref, 5,000 bbls nap, 350 bbls ben & 2,500 cs gas
Br Str Suram, Flushing, f o, 1,485,500 gls, blk
Ger Str Mannheim, Flushing, f o, 1,500,000 gls, blk
Ger Str Gutheil, Flushing, f o, 1,200,000 gls, blk
Br Sch Jennie Parker, St John, N B, 2 bbls & 5 cs gas

Philadelphia.

Oct. 18.
Nor Str Patagonia, Rouen, 540,609 gls cde blk
Oct. 21.
Br Str Aral, Hull, 1,311,992 gls blk
Br Bk Burnam Wood, Marseilles, 425,365 gls cde blk
Oct. 23.
Br Str Weehawken, Belfast, 1,280,829 gls blk
Oct. 24.
Br Str Weehakwen, Avonmouth, 1,325,000 gls blk
Oct. 25.
Am Bk Silicon, Sligo, 3,810 bbls
Am Sh Gov Robie, Hiogo, 58,825 cs
Br Sh Oranje Prince, Copenhagen, 830,614 gls blk

Baltimore.

Oct. 23.
en Str Helgoland, Flushing, f o, 1,106,931 gls blk

Boston.

Oct. 24.
Str Boston, Yarmouth, 25 bbls
Sch Glenullen, Shulee, 12 bbls
Oct. 25.
Sch Uncle Sam, Pubnico, N S, 4 bbls
Oct. 27.
Sch Cepola, Lockport, 9 bbls
Sch G A Smith, Bridgewater, 8 bbls
Oct. 28.
Sch G E Kelley, Halifax, 10 bbls
Oct. 29.
Sch J W Falt, Port George, 8 bbls

EXPORTS OF PETROLEUM
FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

Refined.

	Week ending Oct. 31, 1895.	Jan 1 to Oct 31, 1895.	Jan. 1 to Nov. 1. 1894.
Africa—			
Algiers		944,440	1,442,658
Algoa Bay		179,925	
Cape Town		692,440	
Delagoa Bay		123,860	
East London		501,280	
Port Biera		2,000	
Port Louis		115,000	
Port Natal		454,200	
Oran	132,000	502,000	
Port Elizabeth		557,074	
Sierra Leone		38,680	5,560
Zanzibar		500,000	1,201,510
South		119,780	2,353,010
Arabia			
Aden		322,000	1,010,000
Alleppey		60,000	
Jeddah		220,000	
Hodediah		1,120,000	
Argentine Repub—			3,340,262
Buenos Ayres		4,513,040	
Rosario		800,800	
Australia—			7,698,132
Adelaide	150,000	1,366,507	
Brisbane		838,140	
Fremantle		188,900	
Melbourne		3,565,599	
Sydney		1,874,216	
Azores		65,203	
Belgium—			15,514,347
Antwerp	1,128,750	9,182,238	
Brazil—			5,562,250
Antonina		174,970	
Bahia		547,790	
Aracaju		62,000	
Ceara		222,430	
Cebadella		50,000	
Desterro		239,130	
Iquitos	8,150	12,650	
Maceio		370,590	
Manaos	15,460	233,080	
Maranham		204,025	
Para	7,695	807,095	
Parahyba		103,000	
Pelotas		61,430	
Pernambuco		1,989,970	
Porto Alegre		40,000	
Rio Grande do Sul		666,805	
Rio Janeiro	200,100	2,133,400	
Santos	115,250	1,237,550	
Victoria		214,000	
British Guiana—			589,270
Berbice		15,250	
Demerara		325,350	
British East Ind—			459,000
Mauritius		54,220	
Singapore		942,010	
British West Ind—			499,807
Antigua	400	42,405	29,400
Bahamas		1,990	
Barbadoes	73,000	595,145	273,372
Bermuda	3,200	56,113	19,400
Domenica		21,100	
Grand Cayman		10,000	
Grenada		83,000	
Harbor Island		1,010	
Jamaica	25,224	520,949	210,271
Montserrat		6,600	
Nassau	270	48,092	6,793
Pt. Antonia		3,440	
St. Barths		250	
Pt. Maria		15,360	
St. Kitts	10	52,182	
St. Martins		7,340	
St. Lucia	400	41,132	2,000
St. Vincent		48,652	
Trinidad		383,900	133,460
Turks Island	958	5,529	
Canary Islands—		707,010	403,420
Central America—		63,628	
Acajutla		16,300	
Belize		88,782	20,170
Champerico		5,500	
Corinth		11,500	
Sanchez		22,000	
La Union		7,500	
Porto Piatto		500	
Puerto Bairios		7,808	
Guatemala		69,840	22,000
Cape Gracias		3,490	
San Jose		15,000	
Costa Rica			64,844
Pt. Limon	4,620	84,975	
Honduras			102,728
Livingston		24,016	
Puerto Cortez		12,723	
Truxillo		8,000	
Nicaragua			60,370
Bluefields		15,040	
Greytown		118,250	
Inagua		2,200	
San Salvador			15,200
Chili—			1,204,750
Antofagasta		64,000	
Arica		71,000	
Iquique		123,400	
Punta Arenas		77,255	
Talcahuano		1,278,000	
Valparaiso		1,619,300	
China—			35,052,680
Amoy		650,000	
Chefoo		495,000	
Hong Kong		6,474,070	
Saigon		1,476,450	
Shanghai	509,380	9,292,610	
Cuba—	900	1,205	348,236
Havana		14,080	
Danish West Ind—			929,140
St. Croix		28,530	
St. Thomas	4,950	31,621	
Denmark—			4,648,340
Aalborg		323,847	
Aarhuus		2,142,700	
Copenhagen		3,498,401	
Esbjerg		97,221	
Fredericia		263,950	
Kolding		280,992	
Odense		116,250	
Dutch East Ind—			1,565,840
Anjier, f o		9,236,230	2,201,130
Banda, f o		132,300	
Java		1,023,920	9,854,720
Penang		810,500	389,450
Sumatra			473,000
Dutch Guiana—		5,000	38,250
Paramaribo		45,000	
Surinam		77,000	
Ecuador—			16,000
Guayaquil		92,000	
Dutch West Ind—			19,416
Curacoa	3,000	15,117	
England—			158,415,466
Avonmouth		3,200,000	
Bristol		64,000	
Dover f o	1,294,209	65,895,404	
Exmouth		228,935	
Hull		15,500	
Ipswich		288,599	
Liverpool		4,971,144	
London	1,600,000	18,264,227	
Manchester		118,059	
Newcastle		32,750	
Portishead	96,250	96,250	
Southampton		25 000	
Egypt			1,626,630
Alexandria		268,500	
Port Said		60,000	
Finland—			
Wersa		180,200	
France—			3,700,700
Dunkirk		824,133	
Madeira		25,000	
Marseilles		10,000	
Pt de Boue		751,441	
St. Louis du Rhone		971,253	
French West Ind—			448,911
Guadaloupe	10,000	135,105	
Martinique		108,250	
Point a Pitre		15,000	
Germany —			12,549,138
Bremen		25,000	
Dover f o		29,575,000	
Flushing f o	6,635,506	39,390,500	
Hamburg		671,271	
Munchen		38,012	
Stettin		794,950	
Gibraltar			308,000
Hawaiian Islands—			
Honolulu		300,000	
Hayti—	17,280	528,098	712,212
India—			21,197,760
Bombay		1,858,640	
Calcutta	973,770	12,043,280	
Chittangong		550,000	
False Point		714,000	
Rangoon		544,560	
Ireland—			7,266,482
Coleraine		209,908	

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Cork	151,400	494,700	
Dublin		3,099,801	
Galway		553,200	
Limerick		407,000	
Londonderry		219,617	
Tralee		90,000	
Waterford		500,650	
Italy—			2,688,830
Palermo		1,177	
Japan—			30,477,371
Yokohama		6,388,640	
Hiogo		2,105,000	
Madeira Islands		44,529	31,000
Mexico—			300,800
Campeche		3,850	
Laguna		110	
Progresso		6,100	
Tampico		2,100	
Vera Cruz		28,432	
Molucca Is—	200,000	200,000	223,950
Netherlands—			16,591,114
Amsterdam		4,218,809	
Dover t. o.		6,333,000	
Hook of Holland		2,700,000	
Rotterdam		17,051,615	
New Zealand—			1,381,148
Auckland		255,392	
Dunedin		734,690	
Lyttelton		124,360	
Napier		32,640	
Wellington	5,400	724,560	
New Brunswick—		15,154	6,680
Fredericton		52,500	
New Foundland—		10,238	70,586
Gaultois		500	
St Johns		307,625	
St. Pierre		913	
Philley's Island		766	
Prince Edw Island		232,200	253,950
Norway & Sweden			7,654,334
Carlskrona		208,904	
Christiana		1,063,984	
Drobak		224,315	
Gefle		921,050	
Gothenburg		1,510,862	
Helsingborg		744,050	
Hernosand		162,099	
Hudekwale		90,160	
Norrkoping		250,000	
Sodertelje		102,000	
Stockholm		2,137,978	
Sundsvall		300,000	
Uddervalla		500,050	
Nova Scotia—		41,250	102,588
Halifax		63,550	
Lockport		7,500	
Peru			142,000
Callao		154,120	
Mollendo		16,500	
Payta		1,000	
Pisco		2,000	
Pisaqua		41,000	
Philippine Is.—		1,106,000	1,328,910
Porto Rico	11,500	145,595	313,370
Portugal			389,395
Lisbon		81,123	
Oporto		849,668	
Russia			455,041
San Domingo—	13,300	283,997	18,989
Siam—			271,030
Spain—			
Gibraltar—		453,967	
Turkey—			40,000
U S. of Colombia—			354,861
Barranquilla		15,790	
Bocas del Toro		41,670	
Carthagena	8,120	178,823	
Colon	8,450	299,138	
Samana		250	
Savanilla		156,977	
Uruguay—			2,556,726
Montivideo		2,762,278	
St. Michaels		11,010	
Venezuela—			597,935
Carupano	3,250	45,950	
Ciudad Bolivar		70,321	
Coro	1,900	21,961	
Cumana	250	8,200	
Guanta		20,500	
La Guayra	31,500	341,770	
Maracaibo		137,100	
Old Providence		1,000	
Porto Cabello	14,540	220,512	
San Andreas		250	
Total	12,459,436	336,059,754	357,891,533

Crude.

Argentine Rep.—			
Buenos Ayres		15,500	
Montividio		1,000	
British West Ind			
Jamaica		51	
Trindad		51	
Central America			220,141
Port Limon		28	
Cuba—			2,882,254
Baracoa		814,086	
Havana	266,096	1,915,086	
Dutch West Ind			48
Mexico—			
Tampico		2,300	
Porto Rico		60,000	
Spain			
Tarragona		256,537	
Norway & Sweden			185,400
Sodertelje		165,000	
Uruguay			3,577
Montivideo		1,000	
Total	266,096	3,235,188	3,291,423

Naphtha.

Africa			
Cape Town		1,430	
Port Elizabeth		300	
Port Natal		897	
Argentine Rep.—			33,100
Buenos Ayres		67,765	
Rosario		500	
Australia—			14,000
Adelaide	500	4,500	
Melbourne		15,006	
Sydney		4,770	
Brazil—			4,400
Bahia		625	
Manaos	2,000	17,510	

(Continued on fourth column.)

INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES.

Trade conditions in nearly every industry are reported as satisfactory, although there is nothing approaching what is popularly designated as a "boom." The iron, textile and rubber industries appear to be the most favored, and for these a full average Autumn activity is claimed. In our special lines fair trade is reported in dyes and paints, with some activity in drugs and chemicals, while oils continue rather quiet. All the products of petroleum have been in active request, and the export movement in illuminating oil has been the largest of the year, with the demand for home use fully meeting expectations. The situation in the coal mining regions remains about the same, but in other industries the labor situation appears to be more satisfactory, few strikes being reported, while some of those before inaugurated have been settled, and some made inoperative by the engagement of other help, compelling the strikers to seek employment elsewhere. One of the concomitants with the large number of unemployed which is making itself felt very unpleasantly, more especially in the neighborhood of the larger cities, is the increase in crime, such as burglaries, thefts, assaults committed with the purpose of robbery, and the like, and unless severe repressive measures are adopted these will likely increase as inclement weather approaches, when the shiftless and vicious become desperate in their endeavor to supply their pressing needs. The protracted drought, which had become serious in some sections, compelling the suspension of many industrial operations, has been broken, and copious rains have enabled many to resume, while they have relieved the threatened water famine which was regarded with grave apprehension in some sections. The prices ruling for the principal agricultural products have tended downward, oats and cotton alone showing some strength, the latter having made a fair gain during the week. Wheat opened last Monday at 67⅞c., and reached its lowest on Friday, at 66 1-16c., but closed at 67⅜c., showing a srrinkage during the five days of 1½c. Corn opened at 35c., and hovered near that figure throughout the week. Oats have varied from 23⅝c. to 24⅛c., closing on Friday at 23¾c. Cotton opened at 8.48c., which was also the lowest of the week, and advanced steadily to 8.89c., but closed on Friday at 8.73c. for December delivery. Time money has been in only moderate demand during the week, and rates have not varied from 2 per cent. for 30 days, 2½ per cent. for 60 to 90 days and 3 per cent. for 4 to 6 months. Money on call at the Stock Exchange has been higher, ranging at 2 to 2½ per cent., with a fair share of business reported at the higher rate. Mercantile paper has been in fair demand, but the offerings have been light, and rates have consequently been easier. They are 4½ per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsements and 4½@5 per cent. for 4 months' acceptances. There have been no gold shipments to Europe, and there have been no reports of contemplated shipments. The market for sterling exchange was advanced ½ cent on Monday and again on Tuesday, though the actual rates did not keep pace, the total advance being ¾ cent, since which the market has been steady under a good inquiry. Rates for actual business were: 4.87¾ for 60 days, 4.88¼@4.89 for demand and 4.89@4.89¼ for cables. The supply of commercial bills has been smaller, but still they were in fair volume. They have varied during the week from 4.86½ to 4.87½, closing on Friday at 4.86¾@4.87. The Industrial stocks have been dull and depressed during the week, and all show a shrinkage in value. Sugar was the only exception, having been actively dealt in each day, although this security suffered the greatest decline. The general list of securities dealt in on the Stock Exchange has been irregular under somewhat less than an average amount of trading, and no special features of interest have developed.

Sugar stock was offered freely and in large blocks on Monday, and it was evident that those closely connected with the company were not disposed to do aught to prevent a break. It is believed the large holdings of the Ames estate have been placed on the market in a quiet way, and a sudden dumping of this block is not now feared, though this was not needed to weaken the market. Later the shutting down of refineries in Brooklyn and Philadelphia prompted selling, and the price broke on Wednesday to 101, but rallied slightly on Thursday, only to drop to 100⅝ on Friday. The highest was 103¾ on Monday.

The fluctuations during the week have been from 100½@103¾, the lowest to day and the highest Monday, closing to-day at 100¾ bid.

Cotton Oil stock received little attention, but suffered with the rest of the Industrials. The report was circulated on the Street that the outlook for the cotton oil business is bad, and this seemed to have its effect, as the price dropped to 21 on Thursday, though sales were made on Friday at 21⅝.

The fluctuations during the week have been from 21@22¼c, the lowest Thursday and the highest Monday, closing day at 21 bid.

Lead stock opened on Monday at 33¼, but was promptly sold down to 32⅞ under liquidation. On Wednesday there was more of the same class of selling, under which the stock broke to 30½, though it recovered to 31⅜ on Thursday.

The fluctuations during the week have been from 30½@33¼, the lowest Wednesday and the highest Monday, closing to-day at 31 bid.

Whisky stock was only moderately dealt in, the operators apparently waiting for developments, though it showed no strength and gradually weakened, on Wednesday selling down to 22⅝. On Friday a little strength was infused by the announcement that the Shufeldt plant had resumed operations. and the advance of 1c. on spirits. It was announced on Friday that the new securities of the reorganized concern would be ready in a few days, being now in the printers' hands.

The fluctuations during the week have been from 22⅜@24, the lowest Wednesday and the highest Monday, closing to-day at 22⅛ bid.

Linseed Oil stock has received very little attention during the week, the only sales reported having been made on Wednesday and Thursday at 23, but the best bid on Friday was 22¾.

Rubber stock, which was favored with its full share of favorable reports and "bull points," suffered, as did the rest of the Industrials, dropping from 40 on Monday to 38½ on Friday. The sales were not heavy, but it was apparent that few had faith in the reports of heavy and profitable business.

In the following table are given the closing quotations Friday night, and also the price realized at the last sale of inactive stocks. The market review is complete to Saturday's close:

Name	*Amount*	*Bid*	*Asked.*	*Last Sale.*
Am. Cotton Oil Co.	$20,237,100	21	21⅜	
pref.	10,198,600	69¼	71	
bonds 8% g.	3,566,000	—	—	111 —Nov. 1, '95
American Grocery Co.	1,500,000	—	—	
pref.	1,500,000	52	62	
2d pref.				
Am. Soda Fountain Co.	1,250,000	—	104	
pref.	1,250,000	—	105	100 —Oct. 17, '95
2d pref.	1,250,000	—	115	96 —Jan. 29,'95
Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	28,000,000			
pref.	7,000,000			
bonds 7%	1 400,000			85 - Oct. 24,'95
Am. Straw Board Co.	6,000,000	49	—	
Am. Sugar Refining Co.	36,773,000	100⅝	101	
pref.	36,773,000	99	99⅛	
Am. Tobacco Co.	17,900,099	90¼	90¾	
pref.	11,935,000	105⅛	109	
Celluloid Co.	6,000,000	65	68	
Con Stock & Pet. Ex. Membership.		—	—	150 —Aug. 31,'95
Diamond Match Co.	9,000,000	131¼	—	
Distilling & Cattle Feeding Co.	35,000,000	23⅝	28	
National Lead Co.	14,905,400	31¾	32½	
pref.	14,904,000	89¾	91	
National Linseed Oil Co.	18,000,000	22¾	23	
6% gold deb.	1,400,000	—	—	93 —Oct. 19,'94
National Starch Co.	5,000,000	5	9	7¾—Oct. 16, '95
1st pref.	3,000,000	45	55	50 —Oct. 18, '95
2d pref.	2,500,000	20	30	30 —Sept. 23, '95
1st mort. 6%	3,337,000	—	—	100 —Oct. 11, '95
National Wall Paper Co.	30,000,000	—	—	
bonds 8%	8,000,000	—	70	
P. Lorillard Co.	3,000,000	—	—	108 —Dec. —,'98
pref.	2,000,000		114	118 —Mch. 29,'95
Proctor & Gamble Co.	1,250,000	185	—	190 —Feb —,'94
pref.	2,250,000	150	—	132 —Sep. 24,'94
1st mort. bonds		—	—	112 —Sep. —,'94
Produce Exchange Membership.	500		600	$495 at auction.
Quicksilver Mining Co.	5,700,000	2½	3	3 —Oct. 9, '95
pref.	4,300,000	16	18	18 —Oct. 10, '95
Southern Cotton Oil Co.	4,000,000	—	45	42 —May 20'95
Standard Oil Co.	97,000,000	196¾	198	190 —Oct. 9, '95
United States Cordage Co.	206,000	7¼	7¾	
pref.	518,700	14	14¾	
6% guar.	6,000,000	28	29⅝	
1st mort.	6,076,000	—	—	12¾—Nov. 1, '95
U. S Leather Co.	60,000,000	13¼	13⅛	
pref.	60,000,000	71½	72⅛	
bonds 6%	6,000,000	—	—	115 —Oct. 24, '95
U. S. Playing Card Co.	3 600,000		70	
U. S. Printing Co.	3,500,000		70	
U. S. Rubber Co.	20,166, 800	38¼	38¾	
pref.	19,400,700	93¾	93⅞	

EXPORTS OF PETROLEUM

(Ctionnued from first column)

Maranhan		100	
Para		1,035	
Pernambuco		50	
Rio Grande do Sul		1,000	
Rio Janeiro		9,325	
Rosario		385	
Santos		8,000	
British North Am.			575
British West Indies			4,692
Bermuda	4,120	15,024	
Jamaica		2,095	
Montego Bay		10	
Port Marie		963	
St. Anns' Bay		10	
Trinidad		350	
Canary Islands —		19	
Central America—			
Bluefields		156	
Guatamala		20	
Chili			200
Arica		10	
Talcahnano		2,000	
Valparaiso		1,495	
China			
Shanghai		20	
Cosca Rica —			
Port Limon		140	
Cuba		40	510
Danish West Ind.—			
St. Croix		229	
St Thomas	5	5	
Denmark			1,000
Dutch W. Indies—			
Curacao		555	
England—			5,024,669
Exmouth		51,092	
Liverpool		407,341	
London		2,007,424	
Portishead	296,337	256,337	
Finland			
Wersa		19,000	
France			396,034
Blaye		445,851	
Dunkirk		40,792	
French West Ind.			2,000
Guadaloupe		100	
Germany			385,000
Halifax		300	
Hawaian Islands.—			
Honolulu		200	
Hayti—		58,407	4,900
Ireland—			
Coleraine		150	
Mexico			
Tampico—		30	
New Brunswick—		250	
St. John		1,650	
New Foundland			
St Johns	150	1,800	
New Zealand—			158,945
Auckland		2,678	
Dunedin		1,180	
Wellington		700	
Porto Rico—		224	
Norway & Sweeden			189,223
Christiana		17,927	
Gefle		2,500	
Gothenburg		49,900	
Sodertelje		160,000	
Stockholm		211,519	
Uddervalla		24,950	
Portugal—			
Lisoon		4,425	
Russia			21,600
San Domingo		1,810	
U. S. of Columbia			
Savanilla		51	
Uruguay—			550
Montevideo		2,867	
Venezuela			
La Guayra		198	
Total	303,112	3,369,300	6,435,748

Banquet to Thomas Tyrer and Ludwig Mond

(*Continued from page 7.*)

were present about ninety members of the two societies and others interested in chemical industries. They were: Alfred Henry Mason, Peter T. Austin, Hon. Seth Low, W. H. Nichols, H. W. Wiley, Prof. Charles F. Chandler, C. A. Doremus, John D. Wing, Dr. E. Hart, James Dunne, St. George Dillon, J. I. D. Hinds, E. Dwight Kendal, H. V. Walker, L. J. Waldman, John H. Appleton, E. E. Arnold, D. B. Bacon, W. T. Bacon, W. R. Baird, John E. Borne, D. A. A. Brenneman, T. Lynton Briggs, W. M. Chadwick, E. D. Church, Jr., A. Comer, Thomas P. Cook, W. B. Cogswell, W. M. Diestel, A. H. Elliott, Alfred Ely, H. Endemann, S. W. Fairchild, H. N. Fraser, H. B. French, E. H. Gane, W. H. Fuerst, James Hartford, J. B. F. Herreshoff, R. Hazard, R. G. Hazard, F. R. Hazard, F. S. Hyde, L. C. Jackson, H. T. Jarrett, C. E. Keator, C. C. Spieden, John E. Leach, Benjamin Lillard, M. Loeb, Dr. E. G. Love, Thomas F. Main, W. J. Matheson, A. McGeorge, William McMurtrie, Russell W. Moore, T. J. Muurling, W. S. Myers, T. J. Parker, Hugh C. Peters, Albert Plaut, Charles Read, C. D. Thompson, Ludwig Saarbach, A. H. Sabin, Dr. H. Schweitzer, J. H. Wainwright, William S. Walker, W. H. Warren, C. Willisten, H. C. Woltereck, Walter H. Bunn, Edward Sherer, A. L. Colby, Dr. D. H. Cochrane, W. S. Meyers, Wm. Brower, F. S. Hyde, John E. Dwight, D. O. Haynes, C. E. Keater, R. T. Wilson, Paul Naef, C. A. Mayo, Robert Mond, J. W. Smith, W. T. Lyon, C. A. Catlin.

Promptly at half past seven o'clock the gentlemen seated themselves at the tables, and Chairman Mason read regrets from the following gentlemen: Hon. W. L. Strong, Mayor; Prof. E. F Smith, presden the American Chemical Society; J. W. Mallett of the University of Virginia; W. L. Dudley, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.; Prof. Joseph P. Remington, J. D. Weeks, president Society Mining Engineers; F. C. Phillips, Allegheny, Pa.; M. N. Kline, Philadelphia, Pa.; D. K. Tuttle, U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. F. P. Van Denberg, Niagara Power Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Edgar McClure, University of Oregon; Prof. Joseph W. Richards, Lehigh University; Henry Woods, Boston; E. H. Bartley, New York; Dr. H. J. Wheeler, Rhode Island Agriculture Experiment Station; Dr. James H. W. Latham, New York; Prof. Willis, G. Tucker, Albany Medical College; Dr. C. M. Stillwell, New York; Henry Merz, New York; George Merrell, Cincinnati, Ohio; F. J. Walling, Minneapolis, Minn.

The Chairman, "It is my privilege to declare this meeting duly constituted and whilst we thank our Heavenly Father for all His mercies, and the bounties He has provided for us, and especially for this opportuity of exercising brotherly love toward each other, we have to dispense with certain formalities, for, although there is a 'Church' amongst us, we are without a parson, and, whilst we are reminded that we are 'Borne,' and that there is an 'Endeman,' we have a 'Fairchild' with us. If the culinary arrangements should give way there is a 'Cook' present, and certain articles of food which I will pass by, reminding you that, should any over-indulgence cause inflammatory symptoms, we have a 'Leach' at hand, and, as to our finances, although the denomination is small, it is well to remember that, in these days of close competition with chemical manufacturers who are not united, that the 'Nichols' make the dollars. I will not detain you further, feeling you may be 'Tyrered.' 'Read' the list of names, and you will find 'Moore' for yourselves. Gentlemen: May good digestion wait upon appetite, and health on both."

The toasts were six in number, and were responded to by the gentlemen whose names appear opposite thereto:

"The Society of Chemical Industry," Thomas Tyrer.

"The American Chemical Society," Peter T. Austen.

"Our Guests," Ludwig Mond.

"Technical Education," Seth Low.

"The Chemical Manufacturers," W. H. Nichols.

"The Official Chemists," H. W. Wiley.

When the time came for a "feast of reason and flow of soul," Chairman Mason, who acted as toastmaster, promptly set the ball in motion in the following remarks:

"Gentlemen—Having disposed of the various objects which have been brought to our notice during the past two hours, we come to the more solid portion of our programme. Before doing so I wish to congratulate you that we are fortunate to-night in having the opportunity to entertain the president and the honorary foreign secretary of the Society of Chemical Industry, Mr. Tyrer and Mr. Ludwig Mond. And I congratulate these gentlemen that this assemblage comprises so influential a gathering of scientists from various parts of the country, consisting of the distinguished president of Columbia College, of members of the Society of Chemical Industry, members of the American Chemical Society and representatives of chemical and cognate industries in this district, and the Chair thanks you, one and all, for your presence this evening.

"A few years ago I was talking to a native in North Carolina, and during the conversation I referred to 'colored people.' He said: 'I am not "colored," sir, I was born this way.' Our guests this evening hail from a country, which, as you know, retains some antiquated notions, and is inclined in some matters to be very conservative. The alchemists, abandoning the search for the philosopher's stone, directed their energies to the discovery of chemical remedies for the various diseases of the body, etc., and so it follows, I suppose, that the only man legally qualified to call himself a chemist in England must have passed the examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. As I do not think these gentlemen have submitted to this ordeal, we have to say legally that they are not chemists, but that they were 'born that way.' For, verily, gentlemen, we are entertaining born chemists.

LUDWIG MOND.

"It is my privilege and pleasure to ask my friend on my right to address you upon a subject which is very dear to the hearts of both officers of the Society of Chemical Industry who are present this evening. It is my good fortune to have known Mr. Tyrer for nearly twenty years, and we have frequently been associated in matter scientific, commercial and social, and during that long period I learned to value his friendship the more as time rolled on. You can therefore readily understand with what feelings of pride I congratulate him that he has been chosen to occupy the position which has been filled by Roscoe, Abel, Weldon, Perkins, Muspratt, Howard, Dewar, Mond, Lothian Bell, Rider Cook, Emerson Reynolds, Evans, Stanford and Thorpe in being elected president of the Society of Chemical Industry, a society comprising 3,000 members, nearly one-fourth of whom reside away from Great Britain, being scattered to the four quarters of the globe. It is not generally known, however, that the "four hundred" of the society reside in America, with headquarters right here in New York city; it is therefore not a matter of surprise that the president, having decided to make a new departure and visit the various sections of the society, should elect to visit officially the more aristocratic of his constituents first. But, while a New York section, we are an integral part of the society, enjoying all the privileges accorded to other sections and having two representatives at the Council, which is without any fixed headquarters except an office for the publication of the Journal. The annual meetings are held from place to place, so that we are not without hope that such a meeting may be held in America in the near future; if otherwise, there is no reason why some distinguished American, a member of the society, may not be elected to the office of president, preside at the meeting in England and deliver his address. Gentlemen, thanks to the forethought of the founders of the socity, 'who builded better than they knew,' this large body of men, comprising such a variety of interests, of all sorts of nationalities and individualities, is a compact, homogenous body, held together by one common cause, looking to one common object—the Journal of the society.

"When I look back to the time when I joined this society in 1882, I find the Publication Committee of the Journal consisted of Prof. Roscoe, Eustace Carey, Ludwig Mond, John Spiller, Thomas Tyrer and George E. Davis. The Publication Committee now comprises 29, an able editor, Watson Smith, and a staff of 54 abstractors; but of these the names of Ludwig Mond and Thomas Tyrer still remain, and they have been all the time on that committee, giving their services and talents gratuitously for the benefit of the Journal.

"Gentlemen: Having known Mr. Tyrer for so long, I am going to trespass upon that friendship and have a little joke. If you will kindly examine the first picture on our 'menu' you will perceive that it is supposed to represent Mr. Tyrer, evidently from a photograph taken before he made up his mind to visit America, and you will see that he has so altered his facial adornment as to appear more in accordance with the style adopted in this country; but if by so doing he intended to alter his identity (a very suspicious proceeding under ordinary circumstances, and the more so as he kept the fact of his departure from England as quiet as possible), he has found it to be a complete failure, in that he has exposed more of that healthy, ruddy countenance which is so typical of a well-to-do Britisher. Two days after his arrival here he was walking up Cedar street and stopped to admire a magnificent marble structure being erected for the Bankers' Clearing House. The marble masons were at work decorating, and so interested was Mr. Tyrer in the work that a passing vehicle would have upset his equilibrium but for the timely aid of a New York policeman, who gently pushed him to one side. This did not disconcert him, but he remained admiring the work, when the policeman went up to him and said: 'You haven't got anything like that in your country!'

"Gentlemen—I will now ask President Tyrer, whose knowledge, firmness of purpose, self-denial, energetic labor and tact have done so much to help others build up the Society of Chemical Industry to address you. Mr. Tyrer's speech.

Mr. Tyrer: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—On an occasion like the present it would be out of place for me to attempt anything like an address of a formal or presidential character; but I may, nevertheless, avail myself of this opportunity to refer to your chairman's remarks with reference to myself and to the society, one section of which he so worthily adorns as its chairman. I am deeply conscious, in the presence of the fact of so many men eminent in science and technology, of my own unworthiness and deficiencies in respect to both science and technology; hence it follows that the compliment you pay to me—and, may I say so? to my eminent predecessor as president and fellow-guest this evening, Mr. Ludwig Mond—is not so much to us as to the great federation called the Society of Chemical Industry. I never tire of regarding our society as a federation, for your chairman has told us that at least one-third of the members of the society belong to many nationalities and countries. This fact speaks volumes for the society's usefulness, and proves that its foundation and subsequent career have met a great want. Your chairman has used an expressive phrase—I wish I knew who was its author—"They builded better than they knew.' Indeed they did, for I take this opportunity of saying that to your distinguished guest and my friend, Mr. Mond, is due the suggestion that the basis of this society should be broad enough to become national. That hope was expressed at one of the meetings held during the formation of the society in Lancashire, and before its inauguration at Burlington House, London. I say he and those who were associated with Mr. Mond in laying the solid foundations of this society, including Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr. Eustice Carey, now the secretary of the United Alkali Company, and Mr. George E. Davis, the first honorary secretary, and now chairman of the Manchester section of the society, did indeed build better than they knew. My association with the society did not commence until the solid concrete upon which the present superstructure has been built had been 'well and truly laid.' These men sowed and others are reaping the harvest, among whom I here before you declare I am one of the most fortunate of reapers to be the guest in my capacity of president of the great federation to which I have referred, and it is an honor any man might be proud of. Gentleman, I am proud of the honor conferred, as it is, by members who belong to both your American Chemical Society in its sections and to our Society of Chemical Industry in its section; that honor is intensified and accentuated by the presence of others, sympathetic with scientific technology, but it is 'hall-marked,' so to speak, by the presence of the honored president of the Columbia University, Dr. Seth Low.

"Now, gentlemen, it is because this society is a federation of sections, each having the management of its own affairs, the election of its own officers, and representation by them upon the council or senate of the society, subject to action only within the wide limits of the society's constitution or laws, that I have thought it the duty, or part of it, at any rate, to have personal touch with its sections, and with that view I am here in New York. What was my reception upon arrival? More hearty, spontaneous and warm than could possibly be hoped for, and wherever I have gone, within the limited area which time permits in this country of magnificent distances, I have been delightfully entertained and gratified with the charming courtesies which you and your Canadian neighbors so spontaneously have given. This limited tour, which must end, perforce, tomorrow, has filled my mind with serious thoughts. The vast expanse of your country, its—at present, and for

years to come—illimitable resources, amaze me; but what has made a confusion of humility in my mind has been the adaptability, flexibility, ingenuity and resourcefulness of your people. There is no room for the idler here, nor do I see him. There is no room for the beggar here. I have seen him, dissipated, soddened, and even drunk, but no calamity presumably brought him here in such a land as this. I have seen it stated since I came here that, in an interview with one of the ex-Governors of a near State, that man of great intellect and power of mind, W. E. Gladstone, said three things. First, that, if America had free trade, your business would increase 75 per cent. Second, that the business of Great Britain would not diminish, but increase 25 per cent. Third, that the Irish question would be settled, and will be settled when they cease quarreling among themselves. With regard to the first of these, I think it extremely probable that, without free trade, the expansion of your business will speedily reach the increase named by the right honorable gentleman. With regard to the second, and, from that statesman's lips, it is associated with the doctrine of free trade, which a Canadian business man described to me a few days ago as being a policy of 'free importation,' and not free trade; with regard, I say, to this, viz., the increase of British trade as far as it relates to America—for it was in that connection that the observation was made—I from the bottom of my heart wish it may be so. With regard to the third, I understand you, too, have your difficulties about 'good government,' but that doubtless will be best hastened here the more 'they' quarrel, for, as you know, the adage says, when 'certain' men fall out, honest men get their rights."

"I have seen many wonderful things in applied chemistry, and my last impressions, even overpowering this magnificent reception, will be those produced by my visit on Wednesday last to Niagara and its falls. Wonderful as they are, the elucidation of their never-ceasing roaring roll is easy compared with the transmission of that imponderable fluid—the electric current—which is being generated at Niagara by water power and utilized already in the aluminum carborundum and other works, which I was favored by seeing. I do not know what impressions have been produced upon the mind of my distinguished friend, Mr. Mond, but I am quite sure that the receptivity of his mind and his great powers of generalization and scientific reasoning will not have failed to grasp the almost appalling possibilities of that silent force in the direction of technology. I understand that some savant has been wise enough to predict, nay, not predict, but to assert with certainty or something approaching it, that the power of Niagara could be transmitted electrically a distance of 500 miles. I hope he is sure, but my inquiries as to how far, without loss, for practical purposes, this transmission could be effected was met by the reply: 'Ah, that is the problem, and those real, live young men in that central station are met with that problem and others, too, which tax all their theory and practice besides.' If this be so, and acquaintance with the practical applications of electricity is extremely limited, there is field enough for the deepest research of the mathematician and the electrician on the one hand and the electro-chemist, for such must be a subdivision of our science in the future. This leads me to speak of the institutions for technical research in your country, and, broadly speaking, I venture the opinion that they are second to none in the world. Specialized instruction appears to me in your country to be developed more highly than anywhere else that I know of. I do not know whether my friend and fellow guest will confirm this. His knowledge is wider than mine, and as he has been a generous donor for the benefit of science he will have made it his business to know very fully upon this point. Nevertheless, if I may speak of one institution in your country which impressed me very deeply, I mean the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in Boston, over which that able and courteous gentleman, Gen. Walker, so firmly and vigorously presides. I was conducted through that institution very carefully by the General, who showed me all that was to be seen, and that was much. It was significant to be told that one of the sons of Sir Robert Ball, the celebrated astronomer, and sons of other well-known men in England, had sent their sons to this institution. I was informed that such is the ability and standing of the young men that they are never without applications for them from the work shops of your country, and that the United States Army and Navy departments, when requiring more than their national institution's supply, send to that institution at Boston. This is significant. Everywhere I have seen the fullest arrangements made to meet the amplest requirements of any student or investigator. I have no manner of doubt that other institutions are equally fitted and its students equally sought for.

"Gentlemen, much has to follow, but not from me, for I should weary you, and if I entertained you it would, perhaps, not be profitable, but I cannot resume my seat as the successor in the presidential chair of the Society of Chemical Industry of the men to whom our chairman has referred without feeling a deep sense of responsibility to so conduct the affairs of this society as to leave its fair fame undiminished. Happily, I have colleagues wise and experienced, and the committees of the society, particularly the Publication Committee, with the secretary, Mr. Charles G. Cresswell, and editor, Mr. Watson Smith, to whose loyalty and ability I here publicly testify, so that it would, indeed, be my fault if the prestige of our federation should in any way be lowered during my tenure of office. I, indeed, thank you, one and all, and particularly my friends of the Lehigh Valley Section of the American Chemical Society, presided over by Dr. Hart, which so charmingly organized the united excursion to the Bethlehem Iron Works and the Lehigh University. The memories of kindnesses and delicate courtesies too numerous and from all sides will never be effaced from my mind. I am sure that the effect of your hospitality to myself and my colleague, Mr. Mond, will be productive of the greatest good in all parts of our federation. The stimulus you conveyed to me, the additional health, brightness, you have given to my business life, will inevitably inact upon all my surroundings, and in my official visits to the sections of the society I shall not fail to convey, I hope not hypnotically, an impulse to each section.

"Again thanking you, one and all, from the bottom of my heart, I include most warmly those who have organized this splendid reception."

The Toastmaster: "'A man that hath friends must show himself friendly, and there is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother.'

"The American Chemical Society, with Sections in Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Washington, Lehigh Valley, New Orleans, Nebraska and Chicago, comprises gentlemen distinguished in chemical science, as professors in the seats of learning in the different States of the Union, in whose laboratories original researches of the highest importance are carried on; professors in the various polytechnic institutions in the country, some of the official chemists, and gentlemen engaged in solving the problems of the factory, substituting strict scientific principles for the old rule of thumb method, the whole doing an amount of theoretical work which the pages of this journal show to be of enormous import to the chemical world. It is my privilege to ask Prof. Austen of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, chairman of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society, a gentleman whose labors in the cause of scientific education and chemical research is the admiration of all his confreres, to address you."

Prof. Austen's Speech.

"Mr. President, Mr. Secretary and Gentlemen: I regret that the president of the American Chemical Society, Prof. Smith, is not able to be with us this evening, for he could answer this toast much better than I can. I can assure you, however, that it gives our members much pleasure to be present this evening and to extend a hearty welcome to your officers, our honored guests, Mr. Tyrer and Dr. Mond. It has been a matter of regret to us that their time has been so occupied in traveling about our country that it has been impossible for the New York Section of the American Chemical Society to arrange a special meeting which they might attend. But it is needless for me to express the pleasure that our members take in this visit of our distinguished friends. I trust that this may not be their last visit, nor this the last opportunity for us all to sit about the same table. I am glad to know that our friends have found much to interest them in this country. We have lots of room in this country. Perhaps we have room even for improvement. But for all that we are proud of it. We are ambitious. If we can't have the earth, we have, at least, for a little while, the 'Mond.' It gives me pleasure, also, to voice the kind feeling that exists between the New York Section of the American Chemical Society and the New York Section of the Society of Chemical Industry. The fact that so many of our chemists are members of both societies is a proof of that. Every movement that encourages, organizes or develops an interest in chemical science, or its applications, deserves earnest support. The industry of a country must rest largely upon chemistry. Manufacturing is changing one kind of form of matter into another kind or form of matter. Hence the success of much of manufacturing depends upon the extent and exactness of the chemical knowledge involved. The chemist discovers a fact, the engineer turns the fact into a thing. The business man gives to the thing life. It is interesting to note how great manufacturers are sometimes influenced by minor chemical operations. At the large works of the Bethlehem Iron Company through which we had the pleasure of conducting Mr. Tyrer a short time ago, we noted that by the adroit and skillful manipulation of Mr. Colby, their metallurgical engineer, a manganese determination could be made in ten minutes, carbon in ten minutes, phosphorus and silicon in thirty minutes each. But sulphur still requires six hours. What does this mean? It means that the activity and productiveness of millions of invested capital are perceptibly increased by Mr. Colby's improved methods of analysis. A manufacture pays best that can produce the greatest amount in the least time at the least cost. The element of time is vital. It is when every man and every machine is doing its fullest work, and there is no idleness, no delays, no partly occupied hours that value begins to rise above cost. It seems absurd to think of an immense plant being even minutely retarded by a few minutes more required for analysis. But it is so. When Mr. Colby gets the time for a sulphur determination down from six hours to thirty minutes, as he surely will, for, as my master, Hofmann, used to say, 'With the gods and the chemists all things are possible,' the productiveness of that big plant will be increased. Minutes saved here and there in a manufacture have the effect upon it of lubricating oil on an engine. The engine does more work with the same power. When we think that within an hour's travel of this point there are included over four millions of inhabitants and hundreds of millions of dollars invested in manufactures, we can realize the importance and magnitude of the opportunities for our two societies. The meetings of our chemists, the discussions and interchange of ideas cannot fail to be of great benefit to our manufacturing interests. There is nothing that will pay manufacturers better and quicker to develop in this country than chemistry. Every intelligent, energetic and enthusiastic young chemist who is educated in this country is pretty sure to mean in time full value in dollars to some manufacturer.

"The world is not always quick to appreciate to whom it is indebted, but it is beginning to recognize its real benefactors more readily than it used to. Who was the greater Frenchman, Napoleon or Pasteur. To which of its royalty is England more indebted than to Bessemer, Thomas and Gilchrist. Is it not a great thing to cheapen the cost of educating children. That is what Weldon did when he reduced the cost of bleach, and thus made white paper and school books cheaper. If knowledge is power, and there are different elements of power, which element of power is the greatest and of the most use to man? I think that element of power which enables a nation to become independent, self-suporting, and utilize and develop its own resources. So far as I can read the signs of the times a knowledge of chemistry, pure and applied, constitutes a large portion of that power. In a country like this, so large, so new, with such vast resources to develop, it is not strange that our chemists should be busily occupied in its industries or in teaching its youth. In this country the practical chemist and the teacher have little time left for purely scientific research, and in this we cannot compete at present with Europe. But I am sure the time will come when we can. I have unlimited confidence in American brains. Industrial chemical investigation is no less difficult, no less honorable than purely scientific research. If any pure science researcher doubts this, let him try his hand at cracking some technical nut. Let him, for instance, get up a profitable process for making permanganate of soda for our colleague, Mr. Tyrer. It is the industrial chemical work that is now helping to make the money that sooner or later will assist in endowing chemical departments in our colleges. Not new colleges and universities, we have enough now, at least in this part of the country; not any more little colleges with big names, where men who are expected to make men and citizens out of boys on a salary sometimes not greater than is paid to grooms of horses or tenders of swine. What is needet are endowments for the departments already existing. If any man thinks it is easy to be a successful teacher, let him try it. We train a boy in the way he should go, and then he 'goes it.' But there is truth in what Sir Humphrey Davy said when he was asked what he considered to be his greatest discovery; he replied, 'Michael Faraday.' So even we teachers sometimes feel that we are repaid, or if we don't, we hope that some of the little plants we have tended so carefully may in years to come bear good fruit.

"In one sense, gentlemen, you are an unusual assembly, for it is not often that one sees in this country chemists, educators, manufacturers and business men together. It is a pregnant sign of the times that you meet here on basis of common interest, and that interest is chemistry. It emphasizes what I have already said. This meeting is a proof of it. What we need now in this country is the establishment of departments of chemical engineering in our larger colleges. There are good courses in general, analytical and technical chemistry, to be found in our colleges, but as yet there is no course in chemical engineering that meets the want of to-day. We need not only instruction in the science of chemistry, in analytical chemistry and the other branches of book and laboratory knowledge, but also in the mechanical side of chemistry. To understand the chemistry of manufacturing is one thing, to be able to handle a chemical reaction mechanically is quite another matter. What the industries of our country now demand are carefully-educated and competent chemical engineers. It is the development of this branch of chemical education that I commend to your careful consideration."

The Toastmaster: "'We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths; in feelings, not in figures on a dial. We should count time by heart-throbs. He most lives who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.'

"A few days ago it was the great privilege of some of those present this evening to have an opportunity to visit the Bethlehem Iron Works. We now have the pleasure of welcoming Mr. Albert L. Colby, the metallurgical engineer to the works, as our guest. The president of Columbia College, Dr. Seth Low, generously accepted our invitation to be with us, and we appreciate to the uttermost the honor he does us. In the former case, it is thanks for past mercies; in the latter, looking forward to what is to come. The president of the Society of Chemical Industry, Mr. Tyrer, pays an official visit to New York, and we desire to honor him for so doing. The honorary foreign secretary of the Society of Chemical Industry comes to America, and we now ask him to cast off his official role, and talk to us as Ludwig Mond, our guest. It is not for us to ask whether Mr. Robert Mond, whom we are pleased to welcome as our guest, came to take care of his father, or his father to take care of him, but, if I am correctly informed, the visit of Mr. Robert Mond was first announced, and as it was just about that time that the Duke of Marlborough made public his intentions with reference to one of the highly prized daughters of America, it is probable that Dr. Mond felt it dangerous for his son to visit America alone.

"Gentlemen: As a pioneer of chemical industry in the English-speaking world Mr. Ludwig Mond stands pre-eminent. His original and ingenious process for the recovery of sulphur from alkali waste was worked out and carried on until, with the advance of discovery, new methods replaced it. He settled down in the midst of an established industry and commenced a rival process, new in itself, which no one else had attempted there, but which, under him, grew and extended to such a degree that its success and the novelty

of its method, have been of enormous importance to the growth of technical chemistry. The man who introduced the ammonia-soda process within a very short radius of the centre of alkali manufacture in England, and who has continued to develop and extend it annually, is one whom we must admire. But when we find that, in addition to this, he has devoted his spare time to a great many departments of chemistry, to novel and ingenious processes for the production of chlorine and the recovery of ammonia, we see that in his case the spirit of research has not been rendered inert by industrial success. It was my great privilege to have been present when Mr. Mond delivered his presidential address to the Society of Chemical Industry, and the description of his efforts to solve the problem for the burning of fuel in gas producers with the recovery of the largest possible amount of ammonia created the greatest interest, and I understand the process has, with further investigation, met with striking success. His investigations on the action of carbon monoxide on nickel and other metals, particularly nickel, and their use in the arts and manufactures, and the application of metallic carbonyls to the industrial extraction of nickel from ores, has led to noteworthy results.

"Beyond mentioning the fact that Dr. Mond holds a fellowship of the Royal Society of England, the blue ribbon of science, mention of his official connections with scientific societies and universities in England would be invidious. He has always evinced the warmest interest in all efforts to promote scientific advancement. His recent munificient gift to the managers of the Royal Institution of London, which consisted of the purchase of a historic mansion adjoining the institution and its conversion into the Davy-Faraday Laboratory, endowed for the prosecution of original research by experts, for men irrespective of creed or nationality who show natural ability but have not the means to develop it, is the crowning point of many contributions to original chemical science, from that abundance with which God has blessed him, and of which he has proved such a worthy custodian. Gentlemen, Mr. Ludwig Mond."

Mr. Mond's Speech.

"Mr. Chairman, members of the American Chemical Society, and members of the New York Section of the Society of Chemical Industry: Your chairman has called upon me to reply for the guests. I must say you have such excellent courses that it is difficult to represent the guests. There are many very distinguished guests present, and I feel great difficulty in speaking for them. I feel it quite beyond my power to answer, on my own behalf alone, for the great honor you have done me by inviting me to this meeting, and very great pleasure it gives me to attend. I feel proud (applause), so many miles away from home, and yet not a stranger among you. (Applause.) Your chairman has not directed me, as he did my friend Tyrer, that I would be expected to speak for ten or fifteen minutes, but I promise you that I will take the hint (laughter) and will not keep you long. It gives me very great pleasure to find assembled here the members of the Society of Chemical Industry of this country. The greatest object, the main object, of the formers of the society was to bring together the men of science and the men who applied that science to technical work. The study of pure science is the fostering of chemical industries, and I cannot impress too highly upon everybody interested in the progress of industry in this country the very great importance of the society for the development of pure science and in fostering the application of science to practical purposes. Prof. Austen has remarked that investigation in technical chemistry is quite as difficult and quite as slow as the investigation in pure science. No doubt it has its own difficulties, which are quite as great as the difficulties in any scientific investigation. No doubt they are just as great, but there is an immense difference that investigation in science bears in centuries to come as compared with the past few years—that very few who devote their time to the study of pure science live to see its practical value, but it is future generations who derive the benefit from it, and it is a benefit for all time: Every discovery of new truths is an increase of knowledge, and is a benefit to humanity. Technical matters come and go and make room for more perfect methods as time goes on.

"It is therefore proper that a man who devotes himself to pure science should deserve the gratitude of future generations as well as that of his own and we all live for the future generations of our creation. We live more for our children and grandchildren than for ourselves, so we cannot do too much in encouraging men who are ready to devote their lives to the requirements and the betterment of the future. (Applause.) It is extremely natural that in an immense country like this—but it is not right to call it a country, or continent; there is only one word that expresses it, it is a hemisphere; it is half of this globe—(laughter)—that a few millions of people should provide some few who shall develop this branch with others, and in doing this they will find an immense amount of work to do every year, and very day, and every hour, that they will not be expected to have much time to think of posterity. It is very natural to think of the task of the day; a duty lies upon your shoulders, and if you discharge it the world will admire it, and you will succeed in looking beyond the task of the day and to the task of the generation (applause), and you rise to try to do your share of the tasks laid out for your efforts in times to come. In looking at the magnificent institutions that have grown up in this country for the study of science I have very little doubt that the time is not far distant when very many of you will appreciate the importance of pure science more than you have ever done before, and the time will not be far distant when the number will be large enough to fully comply with wishes of men of science among you, and that they will receive opportunities to pursue their studies and train the generations to come in following their course. I have only one other remark to make. It gives me immense pleasure that you members of the Society of Chemical Industry have, without hesitation, joined the English society, that you have joined us in the work that we have set before us, in the great work of keeping the chemical industries up to date, of keeping every member of the society posted upon every progress that is made throughout the world, every progress that is made in our occupation, in our branch, in joining hands to improve the methods of chemical manufacturing to the best of our ability and in exchanging opinions and our experience for the general benefit. I am glad you have joined hands with the old country and have become part of us. (Applause.) The world is better off for every good thing that is done. I cannot find words to thank you for this kind reception given me. You must excuse me if I have said too much or too little. I thank you most heartily for this reception." (Applause.)

The Toastmaster: " 'Good wine needs no bush.' To an American or even an English-speaking audience Dr. Seth Low, president of Columbia College, needs no introduction. I have the pleasure of presenting Dr. Low."

President Low's Address.

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, it has been a sincere pleasure to me to be with you this evening, and to help those of you who are countrymen with me of this great republic to give fitting welcome to your distinguished guests to-night. (Applause.) I hope I may be permitted before I proceed to the toast assigned to me to express my sense of personal obligation and thanks for the kind words in which the gentleman has alluded to me and to the University over which I have the honor to preside. (Applause.) Your chairman said that in this room were represented chemical industries and their allies, if I correctly remember his phrase. Part of them, I have no doubt, are so represented, but a very small part of the allied industries, I am sure, for if you will walk through the chemical laboratory which Dr. Chandler has built up for more than a quarter of a century, and see how it starts with specimens of the elements and then branches to every industry, I am sure you will appreciate, as I do, that no hall in this city will contain the chemical industries and their allies. (Applause.) If you prefer me to put the thought in another way, I will tell you that a year or two ago I had the pleasure of hearing Prof. Pickering tell of what the spectroscope revealed of the stars, and he showed the spectre of stars out of sight. (Laughter.) Prof. Brewer put the thought before me the next morning very gacefully when he said if I had been asked twenty years ago what science of the whole list was of the earth, earthy, I should have said our chemists, because unless you can handle the elements how can you tell what bodies enter into the compound? But here we are actually able to tell some of the chemical elements that enter into bodies so distant from us that even the most powerful telescope cannot bring them within the range of vision. If you recollect that chemistry tends to do that you get some conception of the range of science. That is why no hall in New York can hold the representative chemical industries and their allies. (Applause.)

"Gentlemen, you have asked me to speak to you about technical education. If it were to tell you something about the technical education of the voter, or about Tammany Hall, I should be in a position for the task, but when you ask me to speak of the technical education of the United States I feel like a lad that used to know when he looked upon the castor oil bottle what it was, and he was told: 'Here is the castor oil plant, and from it castor oil is made.' He looked at the plant and with the brightness a child sometimes has, said, 'Happy is the plant that has it without taking it.' (Laughter.) When I contemplate my own career, since you run the risk to ask me to speak to you tonight on this toast, I find I have spent part of my life in business—I mean since I graduated from Columbia College—part of it in public life and part of it in education. I have had to work very hard with the problems of Columbia College in the few years I have been there for the purpose of filling that post, and I am therefore utterly incapable of speaking to you about the technical education of the United States. Every generous man would rather tell of the achievements of his friends than of the things in which he is engaged himself. I regret I cannot speak to you of the Massachusetts School, the Lehigh, of Cornell, and the Sheffield Scientific School, and all the rest as they deserve to be spoken of in connection with this toast, but if you ask John Walker to tell you of these he could speak of them as they deserve to be spoken of, but I must confess my shortcomings in this respect—the relation of Columbia College to technical education. I want to read to you from something published in 1754, when the college was chartered as King's College, now Columbia, and started on its career. (Here Mr. Low read a paragraph from the prospectus of the college, which made it appear clear that the men of that day were men of wide vision.) We have still to live many centuries, I suspect, before we shall realize all that its founders expected.

"Nevertheless, some things we have done, and among the notable things has been the establishment of the School of Mines in 1864. Now, the peculiar feature about that act on the part of Columbia College to which I would like to call your attention is this: It was the first of the old to take any of its money for scientific technical education. (Applause.) The Lawrence Scientific School had been founded by gift, the Sheffield School had been founded by gift, but the School of Mines of Columbia College did not result from the gift of any one. It was in response to the setting apart by the Trustees of the College of a fund out of the general endowment of the University that it made its appearance. It is interesting to know that when the proposition was made that money of the college should be used for that purpose, some of the trustees objected to it, upon the ground that the college was intended to give instruction in the liberal arts and sciences, and that a technical education could not be sustained out of those funds. That argument was overridden, and although the trustees said they would permit it to be established under their banner, and would give it a basement to work in, they would never give it any money. About that time my predecessor became president of the college, and he was so full of interest in the sciences that at the time of his death it was found he had left an endowment for a fellowship to be used in the encouragement of science. I don't know what arrangement may have been made by others, but his interest and the fact of that endowment has been felt from that day to this. When I became the president of Columbia College I brought there the training of a man in no sense a scholar, in no sense an educator. It seemed that in my equipment there was lacking the element which Mr. Mond emphasizes, the disposition and facility to develop side by side instruction in pure science and the encouragement of scientific development, so that one of the first things I gave my attention to was to develop side by side with our own School of Mines a school of applied science (applause), what we call a school of pure science, and I am happy to believe there is no university in the country to-day in which there is a more active interest than in Columbia College in that direction.

" When Von Helmholz was here spoke to the students of the university at large on the general theme of modern scientific development, and I recall one of the things he said; in the second address he emphasized what Mr. Mond has told us of the value of scientific research. He said: 'When you have discovered a law of nature and placed it at the service of man, you have benefited the whole of humanity.' (Applause.) At the College of Physicians and Surgeons he said his interests and tastes were for physics, and when he had finished his course in the University, he wanted to begin the practice of physical research, but his father said to him: 'You must live; you can't live on physical research; I can't support you, and therefore I advise you to go through the medical course.' He said it was a terrible trial to have to do this, and he felt that he was postponing for four or five years the day when he could begin his physical researches, but he said: 'If I had not also taken the medical course I never could have investigated with the ophthalmoscope, because I had no facility to learn other things.' He added another thing, and it seemed to me exceedingly encouraging to us Americans who are such a busy people. There was a man who became almost a Newton, and yet he had to study in the beginning something to earn his bread and butter, and I thought that meant a great deal, and I never fail to remind the students that if they have this scientific spirit they need not be discouraged about thinking about how they are going to live. They should nourish that flame, and when the time comes that flame will perhaps illuminate the whole world. (Applause.) The next thing I wish to point out to you as to technical education as it exists in Columbia College is this, that it is only one branch of the work which we are permitted to be engaged in

"The Massachusetts School is a technical school; the Lehigh University is not so much so, and so I might mention other schools that show where science dominates almost everything else. We think it is a good thing for a man getting an education to see studying side by side with him others who are following the ideas and studying those things the use of which neither they nor their fellows can detect a trace in their lives, and yet those things tend to make men wise and useful as well as the exact sciences. (Applause.) The other day at Columbia Plato was being studied in the department of Greek as so much Greek; in the department of philosophy Plato was being used to teach young men in philosophy; in the department of political theories Plato again was being used and was one of the master spirits; in the department of English, in criticism, in literature, and even in the fifth course Plato was the spirit for the treatment of that subject too. Think of what the influence is! There was a man who became dust more than 2,000 years ago, but he is making men on this island broad minded and intelligent to this very hour. (Applause.) I submit, Mr. Chairman, that in the training of men in technical scientific pursuits it is an advantage and not a disadvantage that those should be carried on side by side with the studies of men of that more abstruse and abstract character. That leads me to say that our conception of a university, at all events at Columbia, is broader than the European conception. When modern science came up in Germany (Mr. Mond will correct me if I am wrong) there was a feeling that while pure science belonged to the university, applied science did not. At Columbia we have our School of Mines first, and mated with it now we have its real congena, pure science. One is, I think, perhaps as important as the other, provided we can have both, and I was convinced of that last Summer when Prof. Michael Foster told me they were using all the influence they could to introduce into the University of Cambridge more applied science. (Applause.)

"We are introducing it in Columbia. If it did not obtain in the European

countries I think at all events they would be the gainer for the acquisition, and I think the universities would be the gainers, because I say that of these men studying science and philosphy and literature we have side by side a body of men illustrating every day of their lives two elements—the importance of exactness on the one hand and the vital importance of what I once heard called the scientific conscience on the other. I found Columbia College upon a little block of land close by the river, and my mind was turned to the necessity of having space in which science could do its perfect work. That led to the new site, and the plans in which we are engaged is the moving of Columbia up on this hill. It is to be the very crown of the avenue. (Applause). Mayor Hewitt called it once the metropolis of New York. By what right has a university the claim to be the crown of the metropolis of this great country? We have heard it said that New York is the commercial centre, the commercial metropolis, and I like to think it was made so largely by the graduates of Columbia, like De Witt Clinton, when he built the Erie Canal. I like to think that no man, living or dead, has done greater service for the finances of the country than another son of Columbia, Alexander Hamilton. (Applause). It is a fact, although not all know it, that New York is the greatest centre of manufacturing, and it is true that the School of Mines of Columbia has borne an honorable part. I hope to see New York yet the educational centre of the country, and in making it so I hope that Columbia, on its scientific side as well as on its literary, will also bear its honorable part. We need the help of New York to make that development what it ought to be, but we intend to endeavor to bring about that result, and by doing such good work it will come almost without the asking. That is my aim and ambition in regard to the university that has honored me by calling me to its presidency, and I think it entitled us to be the crown of the island of Manhattan, because in every department of the institution we are guided by two ideas—first, to find out as much truth as we can, and to be true to the truth we find, and the second thought that all we have, and all we are is to be used in the service of this people and of all mankind. (Applause).

The Toastmaster: " 'There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads to fortune.'

"The late Benjamin Disraeli in a financial speech at the Guildhall, London, once said that the business of the country was prosperous because 'chemicals were in good demand and at high prices,' indicating that he looked upon the success of chemical industries as a factor in the nation's welfare. During the consideration of the Wilson tariff bill certain inquiries were sent from the Treasury Department to different manufacturers in connection therewith. One of these reports from a manufacturing chemist concluded as follows: 'Sulphuric acid is the base of all chemical manufactures, and the civilization of a country depends upon the amount of sulphuric acid it manufactures.' If I am correctly informed one of the chemical industries which has made most progress in this country during the last few years is the manufacture of sulphuric acid, and that by considerably advanced methods and equivalent of upward of 750,000 tons of the commercial acid, 66 degrees Baume, is now being manufactured annually, and one of the firms who have contributed most toward the development of this industry is the Nichols Chemical Company. If, therefore, sulphuric acid is an indicator of civilization, we must expect that the next speaker will talk to you about the clergy of the United States, as these gentlemen usually take to themselves the credit of civilization. I have the pleasure of introducing Mr. W. H. Nichols."

Mr. Nichols' Speech.

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: As I have been sitting here this evening listening to the addresses that have fallen so gratefully upon our ears, I was wondering how I was going to get on my feet and make a creditable showing, particularly as I was overcome with the feeling that I had to follow our old friend Seth Low. Your chairman has made it somewhat easier by anticipating what I would have to say, that now that we have gotten through with the flights of oratory and rhetoric and wisdom, we can descend. He furthermore has made my position somewhat easier by speaking of me as a representative of only one branch of the chemical industry. I can remember nearly twenty years ago, when Dr. Chandler and a few other choice spirits used to meet at the conversaziones of the society, and drink beer and eat pretzels, they used to call me Old Sulphuric Acid, and that name has stuck to me ever since, although I hope that some other place may have taken off a little of the acidity of the amusement. My esteemed friend, Mr. Low, who has preceded me, has preceded me on other occasions, very much, sometimes, to my sorrow, but at least once to my great gratification, and that was also a great many years ago, when he was one of the boys of the Brooklyn Polytechnic, and after he left the rest of us had some show for the honors, and so I follow him with a very poor show for the honors, for who can come after him and do himself justice, because I feel so full the force of what he said that what few ideas I had were dissipated entirely. Allusion has been made to something to-night the importance of which is only lately realized by the manufacturing chemist, and that is the application of scientific chemistry in the conduct of business. During the early part of my life I can remember when scarcely a chemical works had a chemist, to say nothing of the works of other manufacturing concerns, like iron and steel works, and works of that kind. Just think of it, that within the memory of one like myself scarcely a chemical works had a chemist. Now, I am speaking of the United States, not Germany. Gradually we were able to get sense enough into our heads to follow the example set for us across the water, and now you will find some of the best equipped laboratories in the world, not only in chemical works, but in some of the other establishments, and I desire here to enter my feeling of thanks for the enormous benefit rendered by the assistance brought by the purely scientific chemist (applause), and such little success as I have been able to attain I feel is owing largely to that kind of knowledge that has been placed at my disposal more than to any work I could have done myself.

"Alluding to what Dr. Austen has pointed out, there has been almost up to the present time a single difficulty in obtaining a combination of the scientific chemist with the engineer. That knowledge is power is true, but how can it be power without the application of it, and how can we have the application without the engineer, and I echo most heartily the sentiments expressed here to-night, that men in the colleges, not only in the branches of pure science, but in applied science, should be instructed. That is what is needed in the chemical industries of the United States more than anything else. Then there is one other thing in which we can imitate our friends on the other side of the water to advantage, and that is the way in which they come together and consult and compare notes and receive from each other benefits from the experience each has attained. In this country we have not grown enough to know not to be afraid of each other, and the manufacturing chemist of the United States is hiding his head in the sand, like the ostrich, and exposing his other extremity (laughter), but in spite of all these facts the chemical industries of the United States have not been altogether insignificant. The chairman has referred to Disraeli. The latter said on one occasion there were three kinds of philosophers, the liars, the damn liars and statistics. (Laughter). Coming under one of the first two of those I will ask you as to the easiest and quickest way of getting at the growth of this industry, and will drop into the third class. In the census of 1890 it was ascertained that there were 1626 manufacturing chemical establishments in the United States. They employed a capital of over one hundred and sixty-eight million dollars, and hired property of the value of twelve million dollars, employing in the aggregate nearly 44,000 persons and paying a total wage of more than twenty-five million dollars. I desire to call the attention of the guests to one or two facts connected with these employees. Of the total number employed a little less than 4,000 were females, but only 346 were children. That is one of the best statements I can make to show the condition of the manufacturing industry, that it has been necessary to employ only 346 children (applause), and while I admit that that is 346 too many, still it is a small number. The cost of material used was over one hundred and six million dollars, and the value of the products one hundred and seventy-seven million. Now, to show the absurdity of selecting a manufacturing sulphuric acid man as representative of the chemical industry, let me give you a few figures. The value of paints and colors was nearly twenty-three million; fertilizers, over thirty-five million; pharmaceutical, over sixteen million; gunpowder and other explosives, about eleven million; dyeing and aniline extracts, eight million; soda, five and one-half million; sulphuric acid, five million, and therefore you see standing the last of those industries which were sufficiently large to be placed by themselves on the census list that item, and I am afraid from that showing there may be more question about the degree of civilization of the country. Since the census of 1880 the result is sulphuric acid has increased 348½ per cent., while the value only increased 109 per cent. I will leave it to some of the arithmeticians to figure the price at which sulphuric acid is increasing. In soda the increase was 727½ per cent. since 1880, and the value increased almost in proportion, 526 per cent. (Applause). As one of those engaged to welcome to these shores our guests this evening, and those who will honor us with visits in the future, I think it a great honor that I should be selected to sit on the platform with those two gentlemen here to-night, and yet I consider we should keep up the good work of keeping the English chemicals out of the country, and I hope to live to see the day when without the aid of Wilson and McKinley we not only prevent them from coming here, but that the vessels leaving our shores will go laden with ours, and we can return the hospitality which they are so anxious to extend to us. Those of you who are public speakers, and I think every one in the room is, find no difficulty in sitting down, but I confess it has been my greatest difficulty ever since my graduating oration in college, when I lost the place and had to make it up. As a member of the American Chemical Society and of the Society of Chemical Industry, I, as an ordinary manufacturer, second all that has been said in bidding welcome to our guests, and godspeed on their return. (Applause.)

The Toastmaster: " 'Whatever was required to be done, the circumlocution office was beforehand with all the public departments in the art of perceiving how not to do it.'

"The work of the official chemists in this country is of greater importance to those of you who are interested in chemical products, but of more importance is the work done by those connected with the agricultural departments, where the analysis of fertilizers, soils, cattle, foods, dairy products and other materials is undertaken. Recent studies in the bio-chemistry of soils, in which work this country stands preeminent, have led to extraordinary results, the importance and value of which cannot be overestimated. We are honored this evening by the presence of the chief of the department, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, who will respond to the toast 'The Official Chemist.' "

Dr. Wiley responded in a very able manner, prefacing his remarks by saying that had Uncle Sam not recently introduced the civil service into his department of the government he would not be able to speak as an official chemist.

The toastmaster then called upon Walter H. Bunn, United States Appraiser at New York, to speak. Mr. Bunn, among other things, said that it was his determination to have in the new appraiser's stores now being built as complete a laboratory as could be found anywhere in the country. Prof. Appleton of Brown University was then called upon. He spoke briefly in a pleasing vein, saying, among other things, that Shakespeare did not belong to England alone, but was the heritage of Americans as well, as so many of our countrymen could trace their descent back to England.

Mr. Tyrer then said briefly: "I sincerely appreciate the welcome arranged in my honor. The day after I came here I was brought into contact with Herreshoff. The Herreshoffs are a family of geniuses. The Herreshoff who designed the Defender is not a bit less than the man who designs work which is a benefit to the people in general. [Mr. Tyrer here paid many compliments to the Nichols Chemical Co., speaking most highly of their works which he had had the pleasure of visiting I would thank you again for the way in which I have been received, and for the welcome which has been extended, and you have given me a good excuse for overcoming all the social, domestic and business difficulties I experienced to come to see you, and when I return I hope I shall not find any of you any older, all of you richer, and all of us happy." (Applause.)

Too much praise cannot be given to the Entertainment Committee for the able manner in which every detail of the arrangements was carried out.

Mr. Ludwig Mond, whose portrait we publish on a preceding page, was born in Cassel, Germany, March 6, 1839. His father was a merchant of that town. Young Mond was educated at the Polytechnic School in Cassel. From there he went to Marburg, where he studied under Kolbe. He afterward went to Heidelberg, where he became a pupil of Bunsen. After leaving the university he held several appointments as technical manager in chemical works in Germany. In 1863 he went to Utrecht, Holland, to erect a Le Blanc soda works there. He first visited England in 1862, to introduce his well-known process for the recovery of sulphur from alkali waste. In 1864 he settled definitely in England, and at the works of Hutchinson, in Widnes, perfected his sulphur-recovery process. At these works he first met his future partner, J. T. Brunner, M. P. for Northwich. They, in 1873, established the works at Winnington, near Northwich, to manufacture an alkali by the Solvay process. This process had first come under Mr. Mond's notice during a visit some years previously to Couillet, where he met Ernest Solvay, its inventor, with whom Mr. Mond entered into negotiations with a view to its introduction into the United Kingdom. At that time the process which has revolutionized the alkali trade was in its infancy, and the best years of Mr. Mond's life have been spent in unremitting toil to improve and perfect it. In 1873 Brunner, Mond & Co. started, which in 1881 was converted into a limited liability company, of which Mr. Mond is still managing director.

The amount of thought and energy he has devoted to perfecting the ammonia soda process is evidenced by the very numerous patents taken out by him in connection with it. He has made and patented many improvements of great scientific and commercial importance in allied and other branches of technical science. Notably amongst these may be cited his process for the manufacture of chlorine by the ammonia soda process, his efforts to solve the problem for the burning of fuel in gas producers, with the recovery of the largest possible amount of ammonia.

Mr. Mond has, during the last few years, devoted a large amount of time and thought to further elucidating this important problem, with the result that he has greatly improved the apparatus designed by him for this purpose, and has achieved striking success. In 1889 he read a paper before the Royal Society in conjunction with his assistant, Dr. Carl Langer, on "A New Form of Gas Battery," and from experiments incidental to the working out of this battery arose subsequently a discovery, which was received with interest alike in scientific as in commercial circles, and which Mr. Mond made known to the world in 1890 in a paper (in conjunction with his assistants, Drs. Langer and Quincke), on the "Action Mono of Carbon Trauxide on Nickel."

In June, 1892, he delivered a lecture before the Royal Institute on "Metallic Carbonyls," embodying the most recent results. Since then he has prosecuted the application of this process to the industrial extraction of nickel from ores, with noteworthy results. Mr. Mond is a member of many learned and scientific societies. In December, 1892, in connection with the Galileo commemoration, the University of Padua conferred upon him the degree of Ph. D., honoris causa. Mr. Mond is a naturalized British subject. His recent munificent gift to the managers of the Royal Institution will be fresh in the minds of our readers. He had previously given very liberally to the Research funds of the institution and the Chemical Society, and to several universities and allied institutions. In addition he has given largely to the Royal Society to enable that body to complete and publish a scientific subject-matter catalogue, and to the British Institute of Preventive Medicine. In October, 1866, he married his cousin, Miss Friederika Loewenthal, and has two sons, Robert Ludwig and Alfred Moritz. The latter is a barrister at law.

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Complete prices current will be found on pages 31 and 32

SATURDAY EVENING, November. 2, 1895.

The market has not been so prolific of changes as it was the preceding week. Nevertheless, it has, in a general way, lost none of its strength, and we can write a strong undertone, although the volume of business has not been large, the element of speculation having been entirely absent. This is all the more encouraging to dealers, who are happy at the steady demand from consumers even though many of them are short of the goods in most demand.

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Canary Seed,	
Rape Seed, German	

Opium.

The market continues firm, and the demand is mostly confined to jobbing lots, few, if any, single case selling. Although dealers generally quote $1.80, we only hear of two cases at this. Jobbing quantities sell at this. There is no news from abroad, and no goods are being imported, hence the firmness here.

Quinine.

Several pill makers have made purchases since our last, the sales aggregating over 50,000 ozs. at full prices. About 60,000 ozs., various brands, have been purchased by a firm outside the regular quinine "circle" at nothing less than 25c. Whether or not any of this was purchased indirectly from makers, or whether it was all second-hand stock, we were unable to learn. We are assured, however, that the lots were not bought for export. That the situation presented is a most interesting one, no will deny, and further developments will be anxiously awaited. The Amsterdam cinchona-bark sale of November 7 will consist of 6,723 packages, weighing about 604,899 kilos, of which 543,850 kilos, are C. Ledgeriana 14,283 kilos, are Succirubra, and 46.766 kilos,, are Hybrid, etc. This quantity is much larger than it would be desirable to offer if the present market values are to be sustained. The stock in first hands consist of about 10,300 packages, the above sale not included, but comprising the total of the Government stock.

Miscellaneous.

ACID BENZOIC.—Nothing new has developed. The market continues firm at 48@50c., as to quality.

ACID SALICYLIC.—We report no change from the conditions which existed one week ago. At the same time there is a diversity of opinion in the market as to the situation. Dealers generally quote established brands at 40@42c., as to quantity, and we have heard of sales at both prices, but we know of 40c. having been quoted without receiving an order. It is reported in some quarters that an advance is impending the impression being conveyed that makers are about to get together and form a combination of wider scope than the last one. On the other hand, agents of well-known brands are seeking orders, and prices have been shaded to 38c. in order to make it an inducement to the intending buyers. In many instances it is not done openly, but sufficient allowance is made on the bill to make the goods cost the buyer 38c. This quotation does not apply to ordinary jobbing quantities. A fair range is 38@40c.

ALCOHOL.—The market is unchanged, on the basis established last week, viz., $2,35 in car loads, $2.33 in 5-barrel lots and $2.35 in single barrels. An advance of 2c will be required on orders taking 30 days credit.

BEESWAX.—The market remains firm at 30@31c., with no large business reported.

BORAX.—The market is without feature, and unchanged.

CAFFEINE.—While $7@$7.50 is the general quotation, as to quantity, we are informed that large lots can be secured at $6.75

COCOA BUTTER.—The scarcity continues, most of the goods which have arrived having been disposed of previously. We continue to quote 33@34c. At the auction on Tuesday, November 5, 35 tons will be offered in London and 70 in Amsterdam.

COD LIVER OIL.—Consumers are buying more liberally, but the price has not advanced above $52@$55. Newfoundland continues to be wanted by Europe.

GLYCERINE.—The situation has not changed, but the price of crude continues to advance abroad. Cables on Wednesday quoted an equivalent of 10¾c., laid down here, duty paid. We call attention to a review of the situation on another page.

JAPAN Wax.—The market is firm, and the foreign markets are higher than this one.

KOLANUTS—Are higher abroad, an advance of 2c having occurred. We quote: 23@25c.

QUICKSILVER.—The market is unchanged.

SPERMACETI.—Continued scarcity has caused another advance by the makers. Although fifteen cases block sold on Thursday at 37c., the price is now 38c. and 39@40c. per cake.

SUGAR OF MILK—The foreign markets are advancing, and domestic has been raised 1c. At 16c. 5,000 lbs. powdered, in barrels, sold. It is stated that this market is still 2@3 below the foreign quotations.

Balsams.

PERU—The market has advanced, owing to an increased demand and scarcity. There is nothing on the way and the 10 cases in first hands have been bought. Lots to arrive from Europe have also been purchased. Altogether about 15 cases changed hands at $2.10@2.25, and the price is now $2.35@2.50, although 1 case might possibly be secured at $2.30.

TOLU—To a consumer, 5 cases sold at 50c., and, while this price will still buy in a jobbing way, up to 60c. is asked by some.

Beans.

Tonka—The jobbing demand is good, and, while small lots can be had at $2.25@2.30, larger lots are held at $2.40@2.50.

VANILLA—The demand from consumers is active. Cuts are now held at $5 and whole beans at $7@10. Tahiti have advanced to $1.70.

Berries

CUBEB—Notwithstanding the large arrivals, the market remains at 8@10c., as to quality. About one-half of the recent receipts have already gone into consumption.

Essential Oils.

ANISE—The market remains firm at $2.25 in a jobbing way.

CAMPHOR—Continued firmness is the rule.

CASSIA—It is estimated that the stock is not over 50 cases, if it is that, whilst one house, in the days of long ago, thought nothing of carrying 800 cases. There is some inquiry from abroad. A lot of 5 cases was sold at $2.10, and 2 cases at $2.25, and the price is now $2.25@2.50 as to holder, although one house quotes $2.37½ as bottom.

LEMON—Messina advices state that the market is buoyant, and that when

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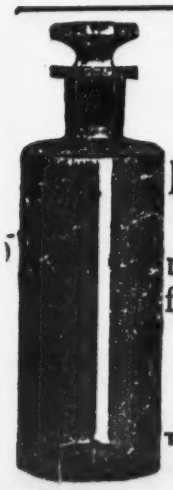

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Crystals, Granulated and Powdered

the new crop is available higher prices will rule. In the meantime, offerings are limited.

PEPPERMINT.—The market has continued to harden, and dealers here are in need of oil. In the West $1.85 is being offered, but litttle or no true American is being offered. There is a pretty liberal quantity of the Japanese-English oil, and in many instances it has been sold as straight American. Here the strength of the market is evidenced by a sale of 1,000 lbs. at $1.75 spot cash. Most dealers do not quote lower than $1.80@1.90 for Western and Wayne County, but in one instance $1.70@1.80 is named as acceptable. There is a good export demand, owing to the partial failure of the Japanese crop. Several lots of cases have been placed at $2.15. In a jobbing way $2.25 is quoted.

SASSAFRAS—Natural has advanced to 35c., and artificial is up to 24@25c. with some dealers, while others quote saffrol, 26@27c. This is owing to the advance in camphor oil.

SPEARMINT—We have sales of 300 lbs. spot and in the country at $2. The spot price is $2.10@2.25, as to quantity and holder, the inside for jobbing quantities in at least one instance.

WORMWOOD—The crop in the West is said to be exhausted and $3 has been paid there for a small quantity. Here $2.50@3 will buy for the present.

Gums.

ALOES.—All the lots in the hands of importers have been taken and there are buyers for the next lots to arrive. We heard of 113 cases at 3c., 100 cases and a few barrels at 2¾c. The market is 3¼@3½c., as to quantity.

ASAFETIDA.—There is an excellent demand at 15@21c. At the last named price 1 case of loose tears sold.

CAMPHOR.—American is firm and unchanged. Japan is quoted at 59c. in large cases, 60c. in ozs. and 63c. in 2-lb. and 1-lb. cakes. The latter are scarce and concentrated.

CHICLE.—The market is quiet at 40@42c.

GAMBAGE.—Owing to scarcity there has been some buying, the sales and resales having amounted to 250 lbs at 40c up to 44c The market is now 48@52¼c, and the stock is about 4,000 lbs.

KINO.—The price is still $3, although one dealer asks $3.50.

Herbs and Leaves.

The sweet herbs are in active demand, and prices are generally firm.

Roots.

GINGER.—Jamaica continues firm and in good demand, but at unchanged prices.

GOLDEN SEAL.—The stock on spot continues light. A purchase of 1,000 lbs. was made at 19c., but 21c. is the general price.

IPECAC.—There is a more liberal supply, and $1.30@1.35 will buy.

JALAP.—The stock in the hands of importers is 201 bales, nearly all of which is reported to be wormy. It is held at 18@20c. Some dealers are quoting a range of 16@20c., but the second-hand stock is light. For prime, 19@20c. is a fair price.

MANDRAKE.—Several carloads have been sold, two delivered in New York at 3⅝c. Now the lowest price is 3¾c. The spot quotation for jobbing lots is 4@4¼c.

ORRIS.—The market continues firm, and supplies are light.

SENEGA.—The market is quiet. Letter advices state that the crop is nearly all shipped, and that Minnesota parties are buying up Manitoba root.

Seeds.

CANARY.—The demank has continued good, and prices are stiff. We quote 2⅝c., for Smyrna, and 2¾c@3c., for Sicily.

CARAWAY.—The demand is of a good jobbing character, and the market is firm at 6@6¼c.

CELERY.—The market is not so active, but the price continues firm at 12½@13c.

CORIANDER.—A few lots have arrived, and the price has eased off a trifle. Upwards of 100 bags have been bought up at private prices. We quote: 4½@4¾c, and bleached 5@5¼c.

FENNEL.—Italian offer at 5¼c.

HEMP.—The market is firm at 2¾c, and the stock is light.

Arrived at the end of November are offering at 2⅝c.,@2½c.

MUSTARD.—Following the business reported in our last, the market has continued active, and some large lots of both yellow and brown have been sold at good prices. The sale of 200 bags German yellow is reported at 2c. Prices are unchanged.

POPPY.—The market is quiet at 3½@3⅝c.

RAPE.—German has advanced to 2¼c owing to higher prices abroad.

Shellac.

The jobbing demand is of fair proportions, and the market has a steady appearance. The stock of free goods is getting low, and the market will ultimately show its effects. London cables a firm market, and a decrease in the stock during October of 1,500 cases. Calcutta reports that the natives are buying, and that there is a strong undertone.

We quote: DC, 36@38; Octagon B, 34c.; VSO, 34c.; Diamond I, 33@34; SS, 32@32½; TN, 28@29; AC Garnet, 26c.; button, 30@32; bleached, 32@35; seed, 26@30c., and stic, 25@$6c.

Spices.

In a jobbing way an excellent demand is in progress for all lines. In cloves 800 bales sold. As to quantity 5@5½c. is the range. Mace is scarce. In pepper, sales and resales amount to 400 tons on spot at 4⅝@4¾c. Singapore white is scarce. Pimento has sold to the extent of 1,500 bales for export, and 500 bales changed hands.

Recent Patents

548,174. APPARATUS FOR MAKING SODIUM CARBONATE. Joseph A. Bradburn. Filed Aug. 23, 1894. Issued Oct. 22, 1895.

Claim.—1. In an apparatus for the manufacture of carbonate of soda, a heater tower consisting of a plurality of iron cylinders mounted on each other, perforated plates supported horizontally in the tower between the said cylinders, a circular grid raised above the central portion of each plate and resting on the same near its edges, two layers of hollow iron balls lying on each grid, and the outlets and inlets for said tower, as set forth.

2. In an apparatus for the manufacture of carbonate of soda, a distiller tower formed of wrought iron plates, a series of horizontal cast iron plates supported equal distances apart in said tower, each plate being provided with openings, the passages extending upward therefrom a hood supported above the openings in each plate and provided with teeth in its edges, channels secured to the plates, and the outlets and inlets for the channels, as set forth.

3. In an apparatus for the manufacture of carbonate of soda, a distiller tower formed of wrought iron, a series of horizontal iron plates supported in the tower and separated from each other, each plate provided with curved openings in each of said plates, the passages extending upward therefrom a curved hood supported above said openings in each plate and provited with teeth in its edges, U shaped channels secured to the top side of said plates, and the outlets and inlets for the channels, as set forth.

548,303. APPARATUS FOR CONCENTRATING SULPHURIC ACID. Eli Dyson. Filed Aug. 30, 1894. Issued Oct. 22, 1895.

Claim.—1. In apparatus for concentrating acids and other liquids the combination with the furnace A, flues B and F and inclined chamber C of a number of concentrating vessels constructed with an outer shell or casing of cast iron and an inner casing or lining of vitreous material, substantially as described.

2. In apparatus for concentrating acids and other liquids the combination with the supply tank, of an inlet pipe with a lower conical or bell-shaped orifice, and a float valve of conical or bell shape which fits into the orifice of the inlet pipe, and a hollow stem which extends up into the inlet pipe, substantially as described.

3. In apparatus for concentrating acids and other liquids the combination with the furnace A, the flues B and F, the chamber C and the vessels D of the cooling vessels M the chambers N through which cold air is circulated, the chambers O through which water is circulated and the circulating pipes o ó connected with the chambers, substantially as described.

4. In apparatus for concentrating acids and other liquids the combination of the heating furnace A, the flue B F, and heat conducting chamber surrounding the concentrating vessels of a number of concentrating vessels D constructed of cast iron with a vitreous lining, a series of supply tanks J from which the liquor is delivered to the uppermost vessel, siphons H constructed of double curved form to deliver the acid at the top of the vessel and cooling vessels M set in chambers N and O, substantially as described.

5. In apparatus for concentrating acids or other liquids the combination of the heating furnace A, the flues B, the second chamber or flue C, with an inclined floor upon which the vessels D are placed, and covering plates c, which inclose the lower parts of the vessels, a flue E leading from the chamber C to the chimney, the concentrating vessels D made with covers d and nozzles d' which carry off fumes or vapor arising from the liquid and the connecting pipe or tube G running longitudinally of the apparatus through which such fumes are conducted to a condensing tower, substantially as described.

548,344. BROWN DYE. Arthur Ashworth and Joshua Burger. Filed Dec. 4,1893. Issued Oct. 22, 1895.

Claim.—1. The process herein described of producing coloring matters, consisting of adding alpha amido beta naphthol to a solution of tannin in a condensing agent, such as sulphuric acid, and heating the resulting mixture, substantially as specified.

2. The new dye consisting of a brownish powder, little soluble in cold water, easier soluble in hot water, slightly soluble in cold alcohol, more soluble in hot alcohol, little soluble in ether, soluble in caustic soda with violet color changing into brown on agitation and admixture of air, soluble in concentrated sulphuric acid with a crimson red color, on dilution with ice water precipitating in a brownish paste, producing on chrome mordants brown shades, substantially as described.

548,345. BROWN DYE. Arthur Ashworth and Joshua Burger. Filed Dec. 4, 1893. Issued Oct. 22, 1895.

Claim.—1. The process herein described of producing coloring matters, consisting of adding ortho oxy beta nitroso naphthalene to a solution of tannin in a condensing agent, such as sulphuric acid, and heating the resulting mixture, substantially as specified.

2. The new dye consisting of a dark powder of nearly black appearance, slightly soluble in cold water, alcohol and almost insoluble in ether, more soluble in boiling water, soluble in cold dilute caustic soda with a brown color, soluble in concentrated sulphuric acid with a deep purplish brown solution, which on addition of ice separates dark brown flakes, producing on chrome mordants brown shades, substantially as described.

548,460. BROWN DYE AND PROCESS OF MAKING SAME. Christopher Ris, assignor to John R. Geigy & Co. Filed June 18, 1895. Issued Oct. 22, 1895.

Claim.—1. The process herein described of making a brown coloring matter, which consists in subjecting the diazo-compound of para-amidophenol or its sulfo-acids to the action of pyrogallic acid in an alkaline solution, substantially as set forth.

2. The brown coloring matter herein described, being tetraoxyazobenzene, which is obtained in the form of a dark brown paste or powder that is soluble in hot water with a yellow color, easily soluble in alkalies with an intensely dark brown color, and the alkaline solution of which is oxidized by the action of oxygen of the air so as to become discolored, and forming with concentrated sulfuric acid an orange-colored solution, substantially as set forth.

548,416. BROWN DYE. Arthur Ashworth and Joshua Bürger. Filed June 9, 1894. Issued Oct. 22, 1895.

Claim.—1. The method of producing new coloring matters by combining diazo compounds with the condensation product of alphanitrosobetanaphthol and sodium-bisulfite, substantially in the manner as above described.

2. The new dye, consisting of a brownish powder easily soluble in water, soluble in caustic soda, carbonate of soda and in alcohol with yellowish brown color, dyeing on unmordanted wool from an acid bath brown shades, dyeing on fibers mordanted with chrome and printing with chrome mordants brown shades and having the properties substantially as described.

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Oils, Etc.

Vegetable Oils.

Linseed, city, raw, in bbls	per gal.	44	@—
boiled, in bbls		47	@—
Out of town on spot		41	@43
Calcutta, raw, in bbls		48	@—
Varnish oil, American		50	@55
Calcutta		55	@60
Cottonseed crude, prime		24	@24½
" " f. o. b. mills		18	@20
Crude, off quality		22	@23
Yellow summer, prime		28	@28½
Yellow summer butter		31	@31½
Yellow summer, off quality		26½	@27
White summer		31	@32
Yellow winter		35	@37
White winter		36	@38
Soap stock	per lb.	1 1-16	@ 1⅛
Olive	per gal.	54	@57
Soap stock	per lb.	4⅜	@ 5
Palm, prime		4¾	@ 4⅞
Lagos		5⅛	@ 5¼
Castor No. 3		8⅜	@ 8⅝
Cocoanut, Ceylon		5¼	@ 5⅜
Cochin		5¾	@ 6
Corn		33	@34
Peanut, white		50	@52
yellow		40	@42
Poppy		85	@89
Rosin, first run	per gal.	8½	@ 9⅛
Second run		10½	@12
Third run		12½	@13
Fourth run		15	@17
Rapeseed, in bbls		55	@57
Mustard		35	@40

Animal and Fish Oils.

Whale, natural winter	₩ gal.	39	@—
Natural spring		38	@—
Bleached spring		40	@—
Bleached winter		41	@—
Extra bleached winter		43	@—
Sperm, crude		48	@50
Natural winter		51	@—
Bleached winter		55	@56
Natural spring		46	@—
Bleached spring		51	@—
Sea elephant, bleached winter		45	@—
Unbleached winter		—	@—
Seal bleached water white		—	@—
Steam refined		—	@—
Lard, prime city		52	@53
Western prime		50	@51
Extra No. 1		40	@43
No. 1		37	@39
No. 2		33	@35
Menhaden, prime crude		22	@23
Good merchantable		21	@22
Brown strained		23	@24
Light strained		25	@26
Extra bleached winter		—	@30
Bleached winter		—	@29
Extra bleached winter white		32	@—
Bank		24	@25
Straits		24	@25
Herring		—	@—
Cod, domestic, prime		27	@28
Newfoundland		29	@30
Black fish, crude		—	@—
Natural		—	@35
Bleached winter		—	@40
Degras, English		2½	@ 3
German		1⅜	@ 2½
French		5¼	@ 6
Sod		32	@33
Tallow, prime		45	@50
Neatsfoot, prime		55	@70
No. 1		45	@50
No. 2		38	@40
Elaine red		33	@37
Saponified red	₩ lb.	4¼	@ 4⅝

Mineral Oils.

Paraffine, high viscosity	₩ gal.	20	@26
23½@24 gravity		12	@13½
25 gravity		11	@11½
28 gravity		8¾	@ 9¼
30 gravity		7¾	@ 8¼
32 gravity		7¼	@ 8
Red paraffine No. 1		11	@11½
No. 2		—	@10½
Filtered spindle No. 1		16	@17
Spindle No. 1		13	@14
No. 2		12	@13
No. 3		11	@12
No. 4		10	@11
Neutral filtered, lemon, 33@34 gravity		14	@18
White, 33@34 gravity		22	@30
32@34 grav. bloomless		14	@20
32 grav. wool grade		11	@15
West Virginia, natural, 29 gravity		25	@—
Franklin, natural, 32 gravity		13	@17
Smith's Ferry, 33@34 gravity		9	@ 9½
Black reduced, 29 gravity, 25@30 c t		8	@ 9
29 gravity, 15 cold test		9	@10
29 gravity, zero		12	@13
Summer		7¾	@ 8¼
Cylinder, light filtered		14	@26
Dark filtered		12	@17
Extra cold test		22	@26
Dark steam refined		9¼	@14

Oil Cake, Meal, Etc.

Calcutta cake, city	₩ ton	—	@18 50
City domestic		—	@ —
Western, in bags		17 75	@18 00
Cottonseed cake at Memphis		—	@ —
at New Orleans		—	@ —
at New York		—	@ —
State domestic meal	₩ ton	18 75	@19 25
Cottonseed meal at Memphis		15 25	@15 50
at New Orleans		—	@16 50

Wax, Lard, Tallow, Etc.

Paraffine wax, crude	₩ lb.		@ 4
Refined 115 m. p.		—	@ 5
120 "		—	@ 5
125 "		—	@ 5½
130 "		—	@ 6½
135 "		—	@ 7
140 "		—	@10
Palm, paraffine 48			7½@

Candles, Adamantine, 6s, 14 oz		8¼	@10
12 oz		—	@ 9
12s, 16 oz		10¼	@12
14 oz		9¼	@11
12 oz		—	@10
Patent sperm, 4s. and 6s		43	@44
Sperm, 4s. and 6s		38	@39
Stearic acid, solid		9	@ 9½
cake		9½	@10
Spermaceti, block		—	@38
cakes		39	@40
Lard, Western, spot		5 82½	@6 00
futures		5 55	@5 90
Oleo stearine		5¾	@ 6
Tallow		4½	@4⅝

Naval Stores.

Spirits turpentine	per gal.	28	@ 28½
Rosin, Strained	per bbl.	—	@1 65
Good strained		—	@1 70
E		175	@1 75½
F		—	@1 80
G		—	@1 85
H		—	@1 92½
I		—	@2 05
K		2 20	@2 25
M			@2 50
N		2 95	@3 00
Window glass		3 20	@3 25
W. W			@3 50
Tar, regulars		1 90	@2 00
oil barrels		—	@3 50
Pitch		1 60	@1 70

Paints, Varnishes, Etc.

White Lead, Zincs, Etc.

White lead, American dry	₩ lb.	4½	@ 4¾
in oil		5¾	@ 6¼
English in oil		5½	@ 7
Litharge, American powdered		4¾	@ 5¼
English flake		7¼	@ 8
Glassmakers'		4¾	@ 5¼
Red lead, foreign		5¾	@ 7¼
American		4¾	@ 5¼
Orange mineral, American		6¼	@ 6¾
English		6¾	@ 7½
French		8¼	@ 9
German		7	@ 7¼
China white		9	@10
Flake white		6	@10
Cremnitz white		15	@20
Zinc white, Paris, G. S., 50 bbls		7¾ less 4	₩ ct
G. S., 25 bbls		7¾	2 ₩ ct
G. S., 10 bbls		7¾	1 ₩ ct
R. S., 50 bbls		6¼	4 ₩ ct
R. S., 25 bbls		6¼	1 ₩ ct
R. S., 10 bbls		6¼	1 ₩ ct
Antwerp, R. S., 50 bbls		5¼	4 ₩ ct
R. S., 25 bbls		5¼	2 ₩ ct
R. S., 10 bbls		5¼	1 ₩ ct
G. S., 50 bbls		6¼	4 ₩ ct
G. S., 25 bbls		6¼	2 ₩ ct
G. S., 10 bbls		6¼	1 ₩ ct
G S. in poppy oil		9¼	@10¼
R. S. in poppy oil		8¼	@ 9
French in varnish		16½	@20
American extra, dry		3¾	@ 4½
In oil		5¼	@ 6¼
In varnish		13	@18
L. Z. O. German		5	@ 5½

Dry Colors.

REDS.

Carmine, No. 40	₩ lb.	2 75	@2 85
Crocus martus, imported		2½	@ 3½
standard Am'can		1	@ 2½
Indian red, standard American		2	@ 3
English		4½	@ 8½
Rose pink, American		8	@ 9½
English		7½	@ 9
Tuscan red, English		7	@ 10
Turkey red, English		7½	@ 10
Venetian red, English, prime		1 75	@1 90
2d quality		1 00	@1 65
American		60	@ 70
Vermilion, imported English		62	@1 35
Am. quicksilver, bulk		57	@ —
bags		58	@ 60
Chinese		70	@ 75
American		14	@ 16
Artificial		12	@ 30

BLACKS.

Carbon		4	@ 5
Drop, American		2½	@ 4
English		5	@10
Ivory		9	@20
Lamp, commercial		3¾	@ 5
refined		5	@10
calcined		12	@20
fine spirit		20	@30

BLUES.

Celestial		5½	@ 8
Chinese		35	@40
Prussian		30	@35
Prussian Foreign		27	@34
Refiners'		60	@70
Soluble		38	@41
Ultramarine		7	@25
Verditer		25	@30

BROWNS.

Sienna, Italian, burnt & powdered		2¾	@ 3½
burnt lumps	₩ lb.	1¼	@ 3
raw, powdered		2¾	@ 2½
raw, lumps		1¼	@ 3
American burnt and powdered		1¼	@ 1½
raw		1¼	@ 1½
Spanish brown		¼	@ 1
Umber, Turkey, burnt & powdered		2½	@ 2¾
burnt lumps		2¼	@4
raw and powdered		2¼	@ 3
raw, lumps		2½	@ 2½
American, burnt		1¼	@ 1½
raw		1¼	@ 1½
Vandyke brown, German		3¾	@ 5¼
American		1¼	@ 2½

GREENS.

Chrome, chemically pure		22	@26
extra		12	@18
super			@

Chrome, common		5	@ 6
Paris, pure		20	@25½
in pulp		—	@—
Verdigris, French		16	@20

YELLOWS.

Chrome		10	@25
Ocher, Rochelle		1 10	@1 20
washed Dutch		4¾	@ 5
French		1	@ 1¾
golden		2½	@ 4
domestic	₩ ton	$ 8 00	@18 00

Miscellaneous.

Barytes, prime white	₩ ton	14 00	@17 00
foreign floated		15 00	@18 00
domestic floated		22 00	@23 00
off color		10 00	@13 00
Crude, No. 1		9 00	@10 00
No. 2		8 00	@ 8 25
No. 3		7 75	@ 8 00
Blanc fixe	₩ lb	2¼	@ 2¾
Bronze powder		45	@ 2 50
Brocades		45	@ 1 00
Chalk	₩ ton.	3 50	@ 3 75
Clay, China, imported	₩ ton.	11 00	@18 00
domestic		12 00	@15 00
Cobalt oxide	₩ lb.	1 30	@ 1 40
Feldspar	₩ ton.	12 50	@16 00
Fullers Earth lump		70	@ 75
Powd		70	@ 75
Marble dust	₩ bbl.	1 25	@ 1 50
Manganese Car lots		10 00	@17 00
Jobbing		2	@ 5
Plaster		1 25	@ 1 40
dentists'		1 75	@ 2 00
Pumice stone, orig'al cks	₩ lb.	1¾	@ 2¼
selected lumps in bbls		3½	@ 12
powdered pure, in bbls		2	@ 2¼
Putty, in bulk		1 45	@ 1 75
bladders		1 65	@ 2
tins		2	@ 2½
Rottenstone, originally		5	@ 7½
Selected, lumps		5½	@ 12
powdered, in bbls		3½	@ 3½
Silex	per ton.	18 00	@20 00
Smalt, German blue	per lb.	15	@ 16
super black		—	@ —
Talc, American	per 100 lbs.	50	@ 75
French		1 25	@ 1 50
Terra alba, American No. 2		45	@ 60
English		80	@ 85
French		70	@ 75
Whiting, commercial		35	@ 45
Gilders'		50	@ 55
extra gilders'		55	@ 60
American, Paris		65	@ 70
English cliffstone		90	@ 1 25

Glues.

Extra white	per lb.	15	@25
Medium white		8	@15
Cabinet		11	@13
Low grade		7	@ 9
Foot stock, white		8	@15
brown		5½	@12
Irish		10½	@12½
French		9	@24
German hides		13	@16
common		7	@10

Varnish Gums.

Asphaltum, Cuban, prime		4	@ 6
Egyptian		6¾	@ 8
Copal, Sierra Leone, cleaned	per lb.	40	@50
Zanzibar, bold white		60	@65
medium white		50	@55
bean and pea		35	@40
Manila, pale		17	@25
bright amber		13	@17
standard		9½	@10½
Damar, Batavia		18	@21
Kauri, standard		19	@21
No 2		13	@14
hard scraped		24	@26
light hard scraped		35	@40
picture quality		65	@70
pale and fine selected		45	@50
Sandarac		30	@32

Glass.

WINDOW GLASS.

SINGLE.

United inches.	Sizes.	Prices per Fifty feet. 1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
35	6x 8 to 10x15	$6 50	$6 00	$5 75	$5 50
40	11x14 to 16x24	7 50	6 75	6 50	6 00
50	18x22 to 20x30	10 50	9 50	9 00	8 25
54	15x36 to 24x30	11 50	10 00	9 25	....
60	26x28 to 24x36	12 00	10 50	9 50	....
70	26x36 to 26x44	14 75	11 75	10 25	....
80	26x46 to 30x50	15 00	13 50	12 00	....
84	30x52 to 30x54	15 50	13 75	12 25	....
90	30x56 to 34x56	16 50	14 75	13 50	....
94	34x58 to 34x60	17 25	15 75	14 50	....
100	36x60 to 40x60	19 00	16 75	15 75	....

DOUBLE.

United inches.	Sizes.	Prices per Fifty feet. 1st.	2d	3d.	4th.
35	6x 8 to 10x15	$9 00	$8 00	$7 75	. ..
40	11x14 to 16x24	10 25	9 25	9 00	....
50	18x22 to 20x30	14 00	12 75	12 00	....
54	15x36 to 24x30	15 25	13 75	12 25	....
60	26x28 to 24x36	16 00	14 50	13 25	....
70	26x36 to 26x44	17 25	15 50	14 00	....
80	26x46 to 30x50	19 75	18 00	16 00	....
84	30x52 to 30x54	20 50	18 50	16 50	....
90	30x56 to 34x56	21 75	19 75	18 00	....
94	34x58 to 34x60	22 75	21 25	20 00	....
100	36x60 to 40x60	25 50	23 00	22 00	....

On the 70 in. bracket and above, French is quoted $1 higher on single and $1 50 on double. An additional 10 per cent. will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide. All sizes above 52 inches in length, and not making more than 81 united inches, will be charged in the 84 united inches bracket. Sizes above—$10 per box extra for every 5 inches on French. Discounts on French, 70@70 & 5. Discount on American 75@70 & 10 per cent. On the first and second bracket off each quality, single and double American is quoted 50c. per box higher.

Metallic Paints.

Brown		18 00	@22 00
Red		18 00	@22

Colors in Oil.

Black Coach Japan	per lb.	18½	@20
in oil		12	@18
drop		7½	@10
lampblack, prime		27	@33
medium		15	@20
2d quality		13	@19
low grade		6½	@10
Blue, Chinese		35	@40
Prussian		30	@40
ultramarine		12	@16
Brown, sienna, burnt		7	@10
raw		7	@10
umber, burnt		7	@10
raw		7	@10
Vandyke		7	@11
Green, chrome		8	@14
Paris		16	@18½
Red, Indian		12	@15
Ventian		4½	@ 8
Yellow, Chrome		13	@18
Ocher, French		4½	@

Drugs.

Opium.

Opium, natural (cases)	₩ lb.	1 77	@1 80
as wanted		1 80	@ —
powdered		2 25	@2 35

Morphine.

Morphine, Am. bulk	₩ oz.	1 30	@1 50
Eng "		1 30	@1 35
Ger. "		1 30	@1 35

Quinine.

Quinine, American, bulk	₩ oz.	25	@27½
German, "		25	@—
outside lots		25	@—
Cinchonidia, American, bulk		2½	@—
German "		2	@ 2¼

Miscellaneous.

Acetanilid, in barrels	₩ lb.	27	@ 28
Acid, benzoic, true	₩ oz.	6½	@ 7
ex. toluol	₩ lb.	48	@ 50
boracic, crystals		9	@ 9¼
flaky		7	@ 8
powdered		9¼	@ 9¾
carbolic, drums		13½	@ —
bottles		20	@ 24
tins		18	@ 19
citric, barrels		—	@ 37½
kegs		—	@ 38
salicylic		38	@ 40
Alcohol, 94%	₩ gal.	2 32	@ 2 37
ref. wood, 95%		90	@ —
97%		95	@ —
purified		1 20	@ 1 50
Almond oil, sweet	₩ lb.	17	@ 3
Ambergris, black	₩ oz.	15 00	@17 50
grey, prime		27 50	@ —
fair		22 50	@ —
Ammonia, carb, domestic	₩ lb.	8	@ 8½
foreign		—	@ 8½
Antimony, Japan needle		4½	@ 5
Arrowroot, Bermuda		32	@ 35
American		4½	@ —
St. Vincent, bbls		4½	@ 5
cans			@ 7½
Barium chloride		2½	@ —
chlorate		31	@ 35
nitrate		6½	@ 6½
Barbadoes tar, in bbls	₩ gal.	35	@ —
Bay rum, imported, poh		—	@ 1 50
bbls		—	@ 1 85
octaves		—	@ 2 00
Beeswax, white, pure	₩ lb.	45	@ 50
yellow		30	@ 31
white, ordinary		30	@ 40
Bismuth, citrate		1 62	@ 1 70
subcarbonate		1 15	@ 1 20
subnitrate		1 00	@ 1 15
Borax		5½	@ 5¾
in bags		5	@ 5¼
powdered		5½	@ 5¾
concentrated		4¾	@ 5
Bromine, bulk		40	@ 4"
Burgundy pitch		—	@ 2¼
Caffeine		7 00	@ 7 50
Calomel, American		—	@ 70
English		—	@ 75
Cantharides, Chinese		—	@ 25
powdered		—	@ 30
Russian		60	@ 62
powdered		67½	@ 70
Carnauba wax No. 1		33	@ —
No. 2		29	@ 30
No. 3		26	@ 27
Castor oil, city, bbls		—	@ 10½
cases		10½	@ 11
Castile soap, white, pure		9¾	@ 10
green, pure		7¾	@ 8¾
ordinary		6½	@ 7
mottled, pure		5	@ 5¼
ordinary		4	@ —
Chalk, precip		4½	@ 5¾
Chloral hydrate, crusts, 28 lb. jars		80	@ 85
crystals, 28 lb. j's		85	@ 90
Ceresin, yellow		11	@ 11¾
white		13	@ 14
Chloroform		50	@ 60
Cocaine muri, 100 oz, bulk	₩ oz.	4 50	@ —
ordinary, bulk		4 70	@ —
oz vials		4 75	@ —
Cocoa butter, domestic, boxes	₩ lb	35	@ 38
foreign, bulk		33	@ 34
Cod liver oil, Newfoundland	₩ gal.	90	@ —
Norwegian	₩ bbl.	52 00	@55 00
Colocynth apples, Spanish	₩ lb.	26	@ 28
Trieste		60	@ 64
Corrosive sublimate		—	@ —
Coumarin, crude		—	@15
refined		—	@14 00
Cuttlefish, Trieste		—	@ 3½
Bark and Marseilles		3	@ 3¼

Cologne, spirit, as to quality	℥ gal.	2 38	@ 2 50
Dragon's blood, mass	℥ lb.	16	@ 20
reeds		—	@ 70
Epsom salts, per 100 lbs		1 00	@ 1 10
Ergot, German		15	@ 16
Spanish		18	@ 19
Ether, 1880		—	@ 57
washed		—	@ 61
1890		—	@ 64
Glucose		1¾@	2¼
Glycerine, American, drums		13	@ 13½
bbls		13½@	14
cans		14	@ 14½
Grape sugar		1½@	2
Guarana, whole		—	@ 65
Hypophosphite, lime		1 02½@	1 10
potash		1 02½@	1 10
soda		1 02½@	1 10
Iceland moss		5	@ 6
Insect powder		15	@ 16
Iodine, re-sublimed		3 45	@ 3 50
Iodoform		4 00	@ 4 05
Irish moss, ordinary		6½@	7
bleached		11	@ —
Isinglass, Russian, bleached		3 10	@ 3 20
unbleached		2 75	@ 3 00
American		—	@ 35
Japan wax		5¾@	6
Licorice, mass, domestic Greek		8	@ 12
Spanish		17	@ 24
domestic Spanish		17	@ 24
stick, domestic brands		16½@	23½
foreign brands		21½@	26½
Lithia, carb		2 00	@ 2 05
Lupulin, American		—	@ 35
German		—	@ 35
Lycopodium		46	@ 47
Manna, large flake		55	@ —
small flake		21	@ —
sorts		19	@ —
Menthol		4 25	@ 4 40
Myrbane oil		11	@ 13
Musk, pods, Cab	℥ oz.	4 00	@ 6 00
Nepaul		14 00	@18 00
Tonquin		10 00	@18 00
grain, Cab		7 50	@ 8 50
Canton, extra		—	@ 1 00
good		18 00	@20 00
Nepaul		18 00	@19 00
Tonquin		19 00	@20 00
druggists'		17 00	@18 00
Mustard oil		—	@ 45
Naphthaline, ball	℥ lb	2¼@	2⅝
crystals		—	@ 2¼
flakes		2¼@	2⅝
Nux vomica		2	@ 2½
Olive oil, Marseilles	℥ gal.	—	@ 1 45
Malaga		55	@ 57
Phosphorus	℥ lb.	50	@ 65
Precipitate, red		79	@ 80
white		84	@ 85
Potash Perman		18½	@ 19
Potassium, bromide, bulk		38½@	39
cyanide "		52	@ 56
iodide "		2 75	@ 2 80
Quicksilver		53	@ 54
Rochelle salts		19½@	20
Salicine, bulk		2 00	@ 2 20
Salol, 25 lb cans		3 05	@ 3 10
5 "		3 05	@ 3 15
1 lb. bottles		3 20	@ 3 75
Santonine		—	@ 3 00
Sesame oil	℥ gal.	—	@ 59
Silver nitrate	℥ oz.	45	@ 46½
Spermaceti, blocks	℥ lb.	—	@ 38
cakes		39	@ 40
Strontia, nitrate		7¾@	7¾
St. John's bread		1¾@	2¼
Sugar of milk, cob		20	@ 21
powdered		16	@ 17
Sulphur, roll		—	@ 1½
flowers		—	@ 1½
Strychnine	℥ oz.	1 15	@ 1 20
Tamarinds	℥ keg.	2 25	@ —
Venice turpentine	℥ lb.	—	@ 15
Zinc chloride, gran		8	@ 10
sulphate		—	@ 3

Balsams.

Copaiba—Central American		32	@ 35
Angostura		36	@ 38
Para		35	@ 37
Solidifiable		40	@ 45
Fir—Canada	℥ gal	2 15	@2 25
Oregon		70	@ 75
Gurjun	℥ lb	10	@ 15
Peru		2 35	@2 50
Tolu		—	@ 50

Beans.

Calabar	℥ lo.	7	@ 8
St. Ignatius		25	@ 30
Tonka—Angostura		2 25	@ 2 50
Para		30	@ 40
Vanilla—Mexican, whole		7 00	@10 00
cuts		4 75	@ 5 00
Bourbon, whole		4 00	@ 8 00
Tahiti, whole		—	@ 1 70

Berries

Cubeb	℥ lb.	8	@10
Fish (Cocculus Indicus)		—	@ 3½
Juniper		1¾@	1⅞
Laurel		4½@	5
Prickly ash		15	@16

Barks

Angostura	℥ lb	5½@	6
Bayberry		5½@	7
Buckthorn		5	@ 6
Cascara sagrada		3	@ 3½
Cascarilla		6	@ 7
Canella		5½@	6
Cinchona—Calisaya		18	@—
Cuprea		6	@ 7
Loxa, quill		20	@22
Red E. I		19	@—
Yellow		14	@—
Condorango		12	@—
Coto		—	@18
Elm, common		5½@	6
select		—	@10½
Mezereon		—	@ 9
Oak, red		3	@ 4
white		3½@	4
Orange peel—Curacoa		—	@4½
Malaga, ribbons		4	½@5
quarters		7	@ 8
Trieste		4½@	4¾
Prickly ash		—	@ 5
Pomegranate of fruit		8	@10
of root		—	@14
Quebracho		15	@—
Sassafras		5¾@	6
Simaruba		35	@40
Soap, whole			@ 3½
crushed		3½@	4

Essential Oils.

Almond—bitter, true	℥ lb	—	@ 4 25
English		6 00	@ 7 25
artificial		—	@ 95
Amber—German, crude		14	@ 15
rectified		—	@ 25
Anise		2 25	@ —
Bay—per bottle of 21 ozs.		4 25	@ 4 50
Bergamot—prime		2 75	@ 2 90
good		2 50	@ —
Cade		14	@ 17
Cajeput—native		45	@ 50
ordinary		35	@ —
Camphor		10	@ 12½
Caraway seed		1 20	@ 1 35
twice rectified		1 45	@ 1 60
Cassia		2 10	@ 2 25
Cedar leaf		35	@ 40
Cinnamon Ceylon, heavy		8 00	@10 00
Citronella, native		31	@ 35
Cloves		47½@	50
Copaiba		60	@ 65
Coriander		10 00	@14 00
Croton, as to color		75	@ 85
Cubeb		1 00	@ 1 10
Cummin—prime		3 25	@ 3 50
No 2		—	@ 2 50
Erigeron		80	@ —
Eucalyptus, American		65	@ 70
Australian		70	@ 75
Eucalyptol		2 25	@ 2 50
Fennel seed		—	@ 1 50
Geranium, Turkish		3 00	@ —
rose French		10 00	@15 00
African		6 50	@ 8 00
Hemlock		35	@ 40
Juniper—rectified		75	@ 80
twice rectified		1 25	@ 1 40
wood		25	@ 26
Lavender flowers		1 20	@ 1 60
garden		35	@ 50
spike		80	@ —
Lemon prime		1 20	@ 1 35
good fair		1 00	@ 1 10
concentrated		—	@40 00
Lemongrass, native		65	@ 70
Mace, expressed		1 00	@ 1 15
Malefern		1 75	@ 1 90
Mustard—natural		7 00	@ 7 50
artificial		3 75	@ 4 40
Neroli—petale, big		39 00	@41 00
bigarade		32 00	@34 00
Nutmegs, native		1 50	@ 1 75
Orange, bitter		2 75	@ 3 00
sweet		1 40	@ 1 60
concentrated		—	@2 00
Origanum		16	@ 22
Patchouly—leaf, natural		—	@ 4 25
cultivated		—	@ 5 00
Pepper, commercial		70	@ 75
Peppermint—Western, cans		1 70	@ 1 80
Wayne county, cans		1 80	@ 1 90
cases		2 15	@ 2 25
Pennyroyal		90	@ 1 00
Petit grains, French		4 25	@ 4 50
Pimento		1 35	@ 1 50
berries		1 75	@ 1 90
Rhodium—No. 1		6 00	@ —
No. 2		—	@ 2 50
Rose, as to brand	℥ oz.	6 50	@ 8 50
Rosemary—commercial	℥ lb.	25	@ —
Trieste		45	@ 50
flowers		65	@ 80
Sandalwood—East India		4 75	@ —
West India		2 00	@ 2 25
Australian		4 15	@ —
Sassafras—natural		—	@ 35
artificial		24	@ 26
Spearmint		2 10	@ 2 25
Spruce		30	@ —
Tansy		1 75	@ —
Thyme—red, French		55	@ 85
white, French		85	@ 1 00
Wintergreen—natural		1 20	@ 1 30
artificial		80	@ 95
Wormseed—Baltimore		3 40	@ 3 00
Wormwood, pure		2 50	@ 3 00
Ylang ylang—Manila		35 00	@ —
French		50 00	@75 00

Flowers

Arnica		6½@	7
Chamomile, Belgian		10	@ 12½
German		10	@ 16
Insect, open		12½@	16
closed		—	@ —
Lavender, ordinary		2½@	2⅝
extra		4½@	4¾
Rosemary		15	@ —
Saffron, American		—	@ 35
Alicante		4 25	@4 50
Valencia		6 00	@ —

Gums.

Aloes, Barbadoes	℥ lb.	—	@ 5
Cape		5½@	6
Curacoa		3	@ 3½
Socotrine, true		20	@ 25
Ammoniac		23	@ 25
Arabics, Firsts		45	@ 47
Seconds		28	@ 30
Thirds		22	@ 25
Fourths		21	@ —
Sifdings		12	@ —
Sorts		15	@ 15
Asafœtida		15	@ 21
Benzoin		35	@ 38
Camphor, American bbls		—	@ 64
cases		—	@ 65
Compressed		60	@ 62
Japan		60	@ 62
Chicle		40	@ 42
Euphorbium		—	@ 15
Galbanum		70	@ 75
Gamboge		48	@ 52½
Guaiac, ordinary		12	@ —
medium		18	@ —
select		22	@ —
Kino		—	@3 00
Mastic		50	@ 52
Myrrh		20	@ 35
Olibanum, siftings		4	@ —
sorts		5½@	—
tears		9½@	10
Sandarac		—	@ 22
Scammony, Aleppo		2 50	@3 00
resin		3 00	@ —
virgin		5 50	@7 50
Senegal, picked		15	@ 21
sorts		—	@ 12
Tragacanth, Aleppo, Firsts		60	@ 65
Seconds		50	@ 58
Thirds		40	@ 45
Fourths		34	@ 38
Turkey, Firsts		65	@ 75
Seconds		48	@ 58
Thirds		45	@ —

Herbs and Leaves.

Aconite	℥ lb.	10	@11
Althea		6	@ 8
Belladonna		8	@10
Buchu, short		12	@15
long		18	@20
Coca, Huanuco		30	@34
Truxillo		30	@—
Deer Tongue		3	@ 3½
Damiana		—	@ 8
Digitalis		6½@	7
Eucalyptus		—	@ 3½
Grindelia robusta		2¾@	4
Henbane (hyosciamus)		7	@ 8
Horehound		—	@ 5
Indian hemp (Cannabis Indica)		10	@12
Jaborandi		15	@—
Laurel		3¼@	3½
Lobelia		6½@	7
Matico		—	@27
Marjoram, German		14½@	16
French		9½@	10
Prince's pine		5	@ 6
Rose, red		70	@75
pale		22	@25
Rosemary		3	@ 4
Rue		10	@12
Sage, Italian		2½@	3½
Savory		—	@ 3½
Senna, Alex. garbled and sifted		14	@20
siftings		5½@	6¼
Tinnevelly		5	@15
Stramonium		5½@	6
Thyme		—	@ 3½
Uva Ursi		—	@ 4
Yerba Santa		4¼@	4½

Roots.

Aconite, German	℥ lb.	—	@ 8
Alkanet		—	@ 4¾
Althea, whole		8¾@	9
cut		16	@ 17
Angelica, German		14	@ 15
American		—	@ 8
Arnica		12	@ 14
Belladonna		7	@ 8
Blood		5	@ 6
Burdock		4½@	5
Calamus, bleached		20	@ 22
unble'd, split & peeled		6½@	—
Colchicum		8	@ —
Colombo		6	@ —
Culvers		8½@	—
Dandelion, German		5½@	6
American cut		8	@ 9
Elecampane		4½@	5
Galangal		5	@ 6
Gentian		—	@ 4
Ginseng, Southern		2 75	@3 00
Northern		3 80	@ —
Northwestern		3 25	@ —
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached		16	@ 18
bleached		17	@ 19
Golden seal		20	@ 21
Hellebore, white, powdered		6½@	6¾
whole		—	@ 4
Ipecac, Rio		1 20	@1 35
Jalap		16	@ 20
Kava Kava		17	@ —
Lady slipper		9	@ 10
Licorice, ordinary		2½@	4
selected, bdls		7½@	14
Lovage, American		30	@ 32
German		—	@ 22
Mandrake		4	@ 4½
Orris, Florentine		22	@ —
Verona		16	@ 18
fingers		75	@1 00
Pareira brava		—	@ 5
Pellitory		18	@ 19
Pink		18	@ 27
Rhatany		14	@ 15
Rhubarb, Canton ordinary to fair		20	@ 30
fair to fine		30	@ 40
Shensi, fair		30	@ 35
medium		35	@ 40
fine		40	@ 45
extra		50	@ 55
clippings, good		22½@	25
Canton		25	@ 27
Shensi		11½@	25
Sarsaparilla, Honduras		26	@ 40
Mexican		5¾@	6
Senega, Southern		40	@ 42
Minnesota		25	@ —
Manitoba		24	@ —
Snake, Canada		13½@	15
Texas		22	@ 23
Virginia		—	@ 25
Stillingia		4½@	5
Squills		—	@ 4½
Valerian, German		10	@ —
Belgian		4½@	5
English		—	@ 16
Vermont		—	@ 14
Yellow dock		—	@ 4½

Seeds.

Anise, Italian, sifted	℥ lb.	—	@ 6½
Russian		6	@ 6½
star		19	@ 20
Canary, Sicily		2¾@	3
Smyrna		3½@	—
Caraway, Dutch		6	@ 6¼
Cardamoms, Aleppo		55	@ 65
Malabar		55	@ 65
Mangalore		70	@ 80
decorticated		55	@ 60
Celery		14½@	13
Colchicum, German		9½@	10
Coriander, Natural		4½@	4¾
bleached		5	@ 5¼
Cummin		8½@	—
Fennel, German		8½@	10
Italian		½@	—
Flax	℥ bbl.	5	@5 25
ground	℥ lb.	2½@	2¾
Fœnugreek		2¼@	2½
Guinea grains		—	@ 5
Hemp, Russian		—	@ 2¾
Lobelia		13	@ 15
Millet, domestic		—	@ 2
foreign		—	@ 1¾
Mustard, Cal., yellow		2¼@	2⅝
Trieste		3	@ 3¼
Bari, brown		3	@ 3¼
German, brown		3½@	2¾
Bombay, brown		2½@	2⅝
Poppy, blue		3½@	3⅝
Quince, German		—	@ 40
Russian		25	@ 30
Rape, English		3	@ 3¼
German		—	@ 2¾
Wormseed, Levant		—	@ 8

Shellac.

D C	℥ lb.	36	@38
Octagon B, and similar grades		31	@—
V. S. O		34	@—
Diamond I		33½	@—
S. S		32	@32½
T N		32	@32½
Garnet, A. C		26	@29
Button		26	@—
Sticlac		30	@32
Seedlac		25	@26
Bleached		28	@30
		32	@35

Spices.

Cassia, Batavia, No 1	℥ lb.	8½@	9
broken		7½@	7¾
Canton, matted rolls		7½@	7¾
broken		3½@	—
Saigon, rolls		32	@33
broken		29	@30
Buds		—	@18½
Cloves, Amboyna		11½@	13
Zanzibar		5	@ 5½
stems		2¼@	3
Ginger, African		6	@ 6½
Calcutta		5	@ 5½
Cochin, A. B. C		8¾@	9¼
D		7½@	8
Mace, Banda		43	@45
Batavia		37½@	39
Penang		42	@43
Nutmegs, 110's		39½@	40
Pepper, black, Acheen heavy		—	@ 4¾
Singapore		5	@ 5¼
West Coast Sumatra		4¾@	5
white, Penang		6¾@	7
Singapore		—	@ 8¾
red, capsicums		5½@	6
Zanzibar		11	@11½
Pimento, Jamaica, prime		5½@	5¾
grinding		5½@	—

Chemicals.

Heavy Chemicals.

Alkali, 48 ℥ cent., Solvay		1 00	@1 05
ammonia, high test		90	@1 05
Bleach, over 35 ℥ cent		90	@1 95
Salt cake		60	@ 65
Soda ash, carb. 48 ℥ cent		1 00	@1 25
high test		95	@1 05
caustic, 48 ℥ cent		1 25	@1 40
Newcastle, 48 ℥ cent		—	@ —
high test		—	@ —
Soda bicarb., English		1 80	@2 25
American		1 75	@3 25
crystal carbonate		1 65	@1 75
Caustic solvay 60 ℥ cent		2 25	@2 30
70 " "		2 10	@2 25
74 " "		2 20	@2 25
foreign caustic, 60 ℥ cent		2 25	@2 30
70 " "		2 15	@2 30
74 " "		2 25	@2 30
76 " "		2 25	@2 40
Sal, English		70	@ 75
American		65	@ 75

Acids.

Acid, acetic		1 35	@1 65
chemically pure		20	@ 21
oxalic		7¼@	7¼
Pyroligneous		5	@ 10
sulphuric, 60 deg		60	@ 65
66 deg		70	@ 95
bulk 50 deg		6 50	@7 50
muriatic, 18 deg		65	@ 75
20 deg		75	@ 85
22 deg		1½@	1¼
nitric, 36 deg		3¼@	4¼
38 deg		3½@	4½
40 deg		4	@ 4½
42 deg		4½@	5¼
tartaric, crystals		30	@ 30¼
powdered		30½@	3

Miscellaneous Chemicals.

Acetate of lime, grey	lb.	1 30	@1 25
brown		85	@ 87½
Alum, lump		1 60	@1 65
ground		1 70	@1 75
porous		1 75	@2 25
Arsenic, white		3½@	4
Red		6	@ 6½
Brimstone, crude, 2ds. per ton		15 25	@16 50
3ds		14 75	@15 00
Cream tartar, crystals, p c	lb.	25	@
powdered, 99 p c		25	@ 25¼
Chloride of calcium		80	@ 85
Copperas		40	@ 55
Glauber salts		65	@ 85
Nitrate of lead		5¾@	6
soda		1 85	@ 1 87½
Chlorate of soda		14	@ 14½
Sugar of lead, brown		5	@ 5¼
white		7¾@	8
Saltpeter, crude		4 55	@4 60
refined		4¾@	5
Sulphate alumina		1¼@	1¾
Vitriol, blue		3½@	4

Ammoniates, Potashes, Etc.

Ashes, pot, 1st sorts	℔ lb	4	@ 4¼
pearl		5¾@	6
Potash, chlorate		9¼@	9¼
powdered		9½@	9¾
carb		4 40	@5 75
caustic		4¾@	5¾
dbl m'ure salt 48@53 ℔ cent.		1 12	@1 17
dbl m'ure salt 48@53 ℔ cent. less than 25 tons		25 00	@33 00
sulph of, basis 90@98 ℔ cent. 90@98 ℔ cent. less than 25 tons		2 08 48 00	@2 17 60@ 00
Kainit, 23 ℔ cent. S. of P. ℔ ton		8 55	@9 80
less than 25 tons		11 00	@13 75
Sylvinit, 35@37 ℔ ct S. F. P. ℔ unit		37	@ 40½
Aqua am'ia (in cbys) 16 ℔ ct. ℔ lb		3½@	4
18 deg		4	@ 5
20 deg		5½@	6
36 deg		6½@	7
Ammoniac, sal, grey		6	@ 6¼
granulated		6¾@	7
lump		9¼@	9½
Ammonia, sulphate		2 45	@2 55
Potash muriate, ℔ 100 lbs		1 78	@1 86
less than 25 tons		41 00	@52 00

AMMONIATES, ETC.:

Blood, dried, red, per unit, high		1 90	@ 1 95
low grade, per unit		1 65	@ 1 70
Concntrated tankage per unit		2 00	@ 2 05
Bones, rough, per ton		19 00	@20 00
ground, per ton		22 50	@23 00
Bone meal		23 00	@23 50
Bone black, refuse		18 00	@18 50
Fish guano, dried		19 00	@20 00
acidulated		11 00	@12 00
Phosphate rock, f. o. b. Char'n		2 75	@ 3 50
f. o. b. Peace River		3 00	@ 3 50
Land Pebble, 70 per cent.		4 00	@ 4 25
Acid, phosphate, 15@30 per cent.		50	@ 55

Dyestuffs.

Acid, acetic		1 35	@ 1 65
oxalic		7¼@	7½
picric, best crystals	℔ lb.	22	@ 24
tannic		38	@ 40
Acetate of soda		7	@ 10
Albumen, prime egg		48	@ 50
blood		25	@ 30
No. 1½ blood		—	@ —
Annatto		16	@ 25
seed		4	@ 8
Antimony, oximuriate		4	@ 6
salt		30	@ 35
tartar emetic		24	@ 30
Aurine		50	@ 54
Barbary root, cut		4	@ —
Bichromate of potash, Scotch		11	@ 12
American		11	@ 12
Bichromate of soda		8½@	9
Carmine of indigo		1 75	@ 2 25
Cochineal, Teneriffe silver		28	@ 33
black		28	@ 33
gray black		33	@ 35
Cudbear, French		12	@ 18
concentrated		25	@ —
English		10	@ 18
Cutch, box		6	@ 7½
bags		5	@ 5½
Dextrine, imported		4½@	5½
domestic		3½@	4
Divi Divi	℔ ton	42 50	@50 00
Flavine	℔ lb	30	@ 30
Fustic stick	℔ ton	12 00	@22 00
Gambier	℔ lb	4 1-16	@ 4½
Garancine		6	@
Hyposulphite of Soda		1 85	@ 2 25
Indigo, Bengal, low grade		80	@ 1 00
medium		1 00	@ 1 15
high grade		1 15	@ 1 50
Caracas		—	@ —
Kurpahs		90	@ 1 25
Guatemalas		80	@ 1 15
Manilla		45	@ 55
Madras		40	@ 45
Indigotine		1 00	@ 2 00
Logwood stick	℔ ton.	26 00	@33 00
Madder, Dutch	℔ lb.	8	@ 10
French		7½@	10
Myrabolans		13½@	2½
Muriate of tin		—	@ 13
Nitrate of iron, commercial		1	@ 1½
true		3½@	4½
Nutgalls blue Alleppo		11½@	12½
Chinese		14	@ 15
Persian berries		7½@	8
Prussiate of potash, Am. yel		21	@ 22
red		40	@ 43
Scotch yel		23	@ 24
red		38	@ 39
Ger. yel		21	@ 22
red		38	@ 39
Prussiate of soda		17	@ 17½
Phosphate of soda		4¼@	4½
Quercitron	℔ ton.	21 00	@35 00
Sago flour		1 55@	1 65
Salts of tartar		4½@	5
Soluble oil		6½@	8
Sumac, Sicily prime	℔ ton.	50 00	@52 50
Virginia		40 00	@42 50
Starch corn	℔ lb.	2¼@	3
potato		3½@	3¾
Stannate of soda, 50. soluble		9	@ 15
40. soluble		7	@ 13
25. soluble		6	@ 9
Tin crystals		13	@ 13½
Turmeric root, Coringa		3½@	3¾
Bengal		2¼@	2½
Vanadiate ammonium	℔ oz.	75	@ 85
Woad, English	℔ lb.	8	@ 10

COAL TAR COLORS

Alizarine		16	@ 20
Aniline oil		11	@ 11½
salt, crystals		12	@ 13
Bismarck brown		45	@ 1 00
Eosine		1 00	@ 2 50
Fast red		35	@ 55
Fast yellow—acid		65	@ 1 50
Fuchsine crystals		75	@ 1 60
Methylene blues		1 50	@ 2 50
Nicholson (alkali) blue, 3B		2 10	@ 3 00
5B		3 75	@ 4 00
red shade		2 00	@ 2 25
Nigrosine		80	@ 1 25
Orange		25	@ 90
Safranine		1 00	@ 2 00
Scarlet R		25	@ 75
RR		30	@ 75
RRR		35	@ 75
Soluble blue—green shade		2 50	@ 3 50
Violet—2R		1 25	@ 2 00
2B		1 00	@ 1 25
3B		1 00	@ 1 50

DYEWOODS, ETC:

Barwood	℔ lb.	2	@ 2¼
Camwood		6	@ 8
Fustic, Jamaica		1¼@	1¼
Cuban		1½@	1¾
Green ebony		3	@ 3½
Hypernic		3½@	4¼
Logwood, Campeachy		1½@	2
Nicwood		2	@ 3
Peachwood		3½@	3½
Redwood		—	@ 3
Red sanders		—	@ 3

EXTRACTS

Archil	℔ lb	12	@ 14
concentrated		18	@ 20
Barberry, French		26	@ 30
Chestnut		3½@	4½
oak		2¾@	3¼
hemlock		2½@	4½
Fustic, solid		8½@	10
liquid, 51 deg		6	@ 10
Gall		15	@ 18
Indigo extract		7½@	15
Logwood, solid		6½@	12
liquid, 51 deg		5½@	10
42 deg		4	@ 7
Sumac		3½	@

Comparative Prices.

On Nov. 2, in 1892, 1893 and 1894.

	1894	1893	1892
CHEMICALS.			
Bleaching powder	1 75	2 00	2 60
Brimstone, 3ds	$16 25	$17 00	$22 75
Caustic soda, 70 p. c.	2 05	2 80	2 95
Caustic soda, 60 p. c.	2 25	3 05	3 15
Sal soda, Am.	72½	95	1 07½
Soda ash, 48 p. c carb.	1 15	1 40	1 55
Soda ash, 48 p. c. caustic	1 25	1 45	1 75
Soda ash, 48-53 p. c. N. C.	—	—	—
Soda alkali, 48 p c. B. M.	90	—	1 42½
Soda nitrate	2 07½	1 82½	2 10
Cream tartar, crystals	17½	17¾	23
Muriate of potash	1 80	1 75	1 81½
Chlorate of potash	10¼	15	14½
Kainit	$9 00	$8 50	$8 75
PAINTS			
White lead in oil	5¼	6½	6¾
Litharge, Am. pow'd	5¼	6½	6¾
Paris green	20	19	13½
Orange mineral	6¾	7½	8¼
Ven. red, English	1 25	1 25	1 25
Ven. red, American	70	70	90
Barytes	$16 00	$20 00	$19 00
Whiting, commercial	35	40	40
DRUGS.			
Opium	2 35	2 50	1 60
Morphine, domestic	1 75	2 00	1 62½
Quinine, makers	25	—	—
Quinine, dealers	24½	—	—
Alcohol	2 33	2 21	2 24
Borax, city	6½	8¼	8½
Beans, tonka, (Ang)	1 40	1 50	2 30
Cubeb, XX	14	18	30
Cuttlefish	8¼	10¼	13½
Glycerine, American	11½	13½	13½
Oil, castor, city	10¾	14½	12½
Oil, cod liver, Nor	$27 00	$19 00	$22 50
Oil, cassia	1 20	80	87
Oil, peppermint, tins	1 60	2 30	2 15
Oil, sassafras	84	37	35
Quicksilver	49½	52	53
Asafœtida	25	12	8
Gum arabic, sorts	14	14	18
Camphor bbls	39	45	48
Shellac, D. C	45	34	26
Senna, Alex. Nat'l	11	14	13
Senega root	43	40	37
Ipecac	1 15	1 15	2 10
Jalap	24	27	30
Canary seed, Smyrna	3	3¼	4½
Caraway seed, Dutch	6½	7¾	4½
Mustard seed, Cal. yel	3¾	3¾	7
Rapeseed, German	2¾	3¼	3
OILS			
Cottonseed, prime, S. Y.	28	40	31
Olive Sicily	55	58	62
Cocoanut, Ceylon	5¼	5¾	5¼
Lard, prime city	55	75	72
Linseed, domestic	36	40	46
Menhaden, prime crude	22	33	33
Whale, bleached winter	44	48	55
Sperm, bleached winter	68	78	78
Oil cake, western	$20 50	26 50	$28 00
Spirits turpentine	28½	30	31½
DYESTUFFS			
Bichromate, potash Am.	9	10¾	10¼
Cochineal, Teneriffe S.	24	24	24
Cutch, bag	5¼	4¾	5½
Gambier	4¾	3¾	4¼
Indigo, Bengal, h gr'de	1 15	1 75	1 25
Prussiate potash, yel	24½	21	22½
Sumac, Sicily, prime	$60 00	$70 00	$60 00
Starch, corn	2¾	2¼	2¾

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A Rapid Burning Ore of High Sulphur Percentage and Singularly Free from Impurities.

Over 50 per ct. Sulphur in the Ore. Less than 1 per ct. Sulphur in the Cinder

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BUY THE BEST! BUY THE BEST!

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Aniline Colors, Dyestuffs and Chemicals

Made by the Society Chem. Industry.)

Chlorate of Potash

IMPORTS ENTERED IN NEW YORK FOR CONSUMPTION.

Week ending Nov. 1.

ACID—10 cks, Westernland, Antwerp
40 cs, Aller, Bremen
20 cs, Westernland, Antwerp
19 cs, Palatia, Hamburg
ACETIC—4 hhds, State of California, Glasgow
CARB.—25 dms, Mohawk, London
30 cks, Nomadic, L'pool
30 cks, Nomadic, L'pool
CITRIC—25 kgs, Ludgate Hill, London
OXALIC—25 cks, Palatia, Hamburg
ACONITE ROOT—12 bls, Peconic, Trieste, McKesson & Robbins
ALBUMEN, BLOOD—17 cks, Ludgate Hill, London
2 bbls, Palatia, Hamburg
10 cks, Palatia, Hamburg
15 cks, Ontario, London
ALIZARINE—2 kgs & 1 cs, Westernland, Antwerp
7 cks, Rotterdam, A'dam
50 cks, France, London
24 cks, Werkendam, R'dam
198 cks, Massapequa, R'dam
ASS'T—5 cks, Tauric, L'pool
BROWN—20 cks, Westernland, Antwerp
AMMONIA, CARB.—1 cs, Ludgate Hill, London
25 cks & 103 kgs, Ontario, London, J L & D S Riker
SULPH.—494 bgs, Tauric, L'pool
569 bgs, Monomoy, Leith
565 bgs, Monomoy, Leith
670 bgs, Monomoy, Leith
ANILINE COLOR—7 cs, Westernland, Antwerp
5 cks & 5 cs, Westernland, Antwerp
4 cks, Tauric, L'pool
1 ck, Tauric, L'pool
2 bbls, Westernland, Antwerp
8 cks, Westernland, Antwerp
12 kgs, Westernland, Antwerp
20 cks, Westernland, Antwerp
2 kgs & 2 bbls, Westernland, Antwerp
28 cks, Boston City, Swansea, Wing & Evans
20 cks, Nomadic, L'pool
BLOOD SERUM—30 cs, Trave, Bremen
BONES—242 bgs, Saratoga, Tampico
13,200 lbs, Rose Innes, Montevideo
BOROL—1 ck, Massapequa, R'dam
BRISTLES—1 bl, Orizaba, Progreso
2 cs, Munchen, Bremen
14 cks, Palatia, H'burg
8 cks, Palatia, H'burg
8 cs, St Paul, S'h'ton
16 pkgs, La Bourgogne, Havre
5 cs, La Bourgogne, Havre
BRONZE POWDER—7 cs, Munchen, Bremen
3 cs, Munchen, Bremen
1 cs, Munchen, Bremen
21 cs, Munchen, Bremen
2 cs, Aller, Bremen
8 cs, Munchen, Bremen
4 cs, Munchen, Bremen
1 cs, Trave, Bremen
BUCHU—6 bls, Mohawk, London
BUTTONLAC—29 cs, Ludgate Hill, London
65 cs, France, London, Rogers & Pyatt
25 cs, St. Paul, S'h'ton
CAFFEINE—3 cs, Mohawk, London
CALCIUM, CHLORIDE—8 dms, Tauric, L'pool
1 ck, Palatia, H'b'g
ANTI—1 ck, Massapequa, R'dam
CAMPHOR—87 cs, Ludgate Hill, London
CDE—49 tubs, Mohawk, London
CAMWOOD—4 bgs & 2,476 pcs, Tauric, L'pool
CANARY SEED—257 bgs, Port Darwin, Rosario
1 bg, Munchen, Bremen
1 bg, Munchen, Bremen
2 bgs, Dresden, Bremen
CANTHARIDES—4 cks, Palatia, H'b'g
2 cks, Palatia, H'b'g
CARAWAY SEED — 250 bgs, Rotterdam, A'dam
150 bgs, Rotterdam, A'dam
200 bgs, Rotterdam, A'dam
100 bgs, Rotterdam, A'dam
100 bgs, Massapequa, A'dam
CASSIA—2,500 bls, Sachem, Hong Kong
500 bls, Sachem, Hong Kong
50 bxs, Sachem, Hong Kong
50 cs, Sachem, Hong Kong
339 pkgs, Columbus, Singapore
242 pkgs, Columbus, Singapore
150 bxs, Challenger, Hong Kong
200 bxs, Challenger, Shanghai
CELERY SEED—10 bls, Nomadic, L'pool
50 bls, Nomadic, L'pool
22 bls, Nomadic, L'pool
18 bls, Nomadic, L'pool
CHALK—836 tons, N. B. Morris, Dieppe
112 bgs, Mohawk, London
400 tons, France, London
CHAMOIS—4 cs, Umbria, L'pool
1 cs, La Bourgogne, Havre
CHEMICALS, COMP.—2 cks & 45 demj, Munchen, Bremen
3 cks, Rotterdam, A'dam
7 cs, St Paul, S'h'ton
PREP.—2 cs, Glauton, H'b'g
15 cs, Aller, Bremen
2 cs, Rotterdam, A'dam
23 cs, Palatia, H'b'g
3 cs, Augusta Victoria, H'b'g
SALT—13 cks, Westernland, Ant
1 cs, Aller, Bremen
CHILLIES—100 bls, Mohawk, London
CHINA CLAY—1,400 cks and 593¼ tons, Amanda, Plymouth
CINCHONA BARK—10 bls, Rotterdam, A'dam, Lehn & Fink
256 bls, Mobile, London, N Y Quinine & Chem Co
61 bls, Massapequa, Rotterdam, N Y Quinine & Chem Co
499 bls, Maesapequa, Rotterdam
CLOVES—303 bls, Mohawk, London
510 bls, France, London
219 bls, France, London
515 bls, France, London
COAL TAR PREP—5 cs, Phoenicia, Hamburg
6 cs, Palatia, Hamburg
2 cks, Munchen, Bremen
2 cks, Munchen, Bremen
COCHINEAL—10 bgs, Umbria, Liverpool
COCOA BUTTER—24 bls, Rotterdam, A'dam
25 cs, Mobile, London, Rogers & Pyatt
54 bls, Rotterdam, R'dam
5 cs, Werkendam, R'dam
COLORS—2 cks, Westernland, Antwerp
4 cks & 2 kgs, Palatia, Hamburg
10 cs, Rotterdam, A'dam
1 ck, France, London
CHROME—2 cs, La Bourgogne, Havre
OIL—1 cs, Palatia, Hamburg
2 cs, La Bourgogne, Havre
PAINTERS'—1 cs, Southwark, Antwerp
7 cks & 3 cs, Palatia, Hamburg
1 bbl & 1 cs, La Bourgogne, Havre
WATER—10 cs, New York, Southampton
CORIANDER SEED—93 bls, Cufic, Liverpool
104 bgs, Palatia, Hamburg
30 bls, Picqua, Trieste
100 bls, Nomadic, Liverpool
50 bls, Nomadic, Liverpool
CORK—13 bls, Belgravia, Gibraltar
3 bls, Munchen, Bremen
1 bl, Panama, Bordeaux
14 bls, Panama, Bordeaux
16 bls, Panama, Bordeaux
3 bls, Panama, Bordeaux
CORKWOOD—37 bls, Belgravia, Gibraltar
93 bls, Belgravia, Gibraltar
CREOSOTE—600 bbls, Mohawk, London
CUBEBS—268 bgs, Columbus, Singapore
52 bgs, Columbus, Singapore
456 bgs, Columbus, Singapore
29 bgs, Columbus, Singapore
STICKS—64 bgs, Columbus, Singapore
CUTCH—2,000 cs, C S Bement, Calcutta
CUTTLE FISH—25 cks, Nomadic, L'pool
DEXTRINE—150 bgs, Georgia, Stettin
100 bgs, Georgia, Stettin
DRAGON'S BLOOD—2 bgs, Tauric, L'pool
DRUGS—1 cs, Mohawk, London
15 cs & 7 bls, Palatia, Hamburg
5 bls, Palatia, Hamburg
DUTCH METAL—5 cs, Munchen, Bremen
4 cs, Munchen, Bremen
7 cs, Munchen, Bremen
24 cs, Munchen, Bremen
EXTRACT, DYEWOOD—20 cks, Tauric, L'pool
5 bbls, La Bourgogne, Havre
30 cs & 10 cks, La Bourgogne, Havre
INDIGO—15 cks, France, London
SUMAC—2 bbls, Westernland, Antwerp
FENNEL SEED—70 bgs, Palatia, Hamburg
9 bls, Palatia, Hamburg
5 bls, Palatia, Hamburg
FERTILIZER—38 bgs, Ludgate Hill, London
FULLER'S EARTH—420 bgs, Ludgate Hill, London
840 bgs, France, London
FUMIGATING PASTILLES—3 cs, Dania, Hamburg, Lehn & Fink
GAMBIER—439 bgs, Columbus, Singapore
389 bgs, Columbus, Singapore
223 bgs, Columbus, Singapore
GELATINE—1 cs, Teutonic, L'pool
25 cs, Rotterdam, R'dam
GINGER—25 cks, Palatia, Hamburg
200 bgs, Benj F Hunt, Jr, Calcutta
GLASS, CYL—20 cs, Westernland, Antwerp
MIRROR—65 cs, Maasdam, R'dam
14 cs, Westernland, Antwerp
2 cs, Munchen, Bremen
10 cs, Munchen, Bremen
PLATE—13 cs, Westernland, Antwerp
10 cs, Westernland, Antwerp
87 cs, Westernland, Antwerp
6 cs, Westernland, Antwerp
11 bxs, 25 cs, Tauric, L'pool
2 cs, Westernland, Antwerp
1 cs, Munchen, Bremen
10 cs, Nomadic, L'pool
54 cs, France, London
WINDOW—210 cs, Westernland, Antwerp
500 cs, Westernland, Antwerp
641 cs, Westernland, Antwerp
248 bxs, Teutonic, L'pool
GLUE—15 cs, Rotterdam, A'dam
33 cs, Rotterdam, A'dam
SULPHATE—2,000 tons, Silvia, Philley's Island
SULPHIDE—3 cks, Palatia, Hamburg
KOLA NUTS—10 bgs, France, London, Rogers & Pyatt
LAUREL LEAVES—25 bls, Picqua, Trieste
26 bls, Picqua, Trieste
26 bls, Picqua, Trieste
LAVENDER FLOWERS—10 bls, Nomadic, L'pool
LEAD—8,294 pigs, 1,190,590 lbs, Westernland, Antwerp
3,365 pigs, 366,028 lbs, Rotterdam, A'dam
LEAVES—2 bls, Cufic, L'pool
62 bls, Cufic, L'pool, Jno Clay
2 cs, Ludgate Hill, London
10 bls, Palatia, Hamburg
6 bgs, Gregory, Maranham
5 bls, Gregory, Para
100 bls, Picqua, Trieste
LEECHES—2 cs, La Bourgogne, Havre
LICORICE, EXT.—1 cs, Ludgate Hill, London
JUICE—2 cs, Munchen, Bremen
ROOT—9,868 bls, Leonora, Batoum
550 cs & 51 bgs, Panama, Bordeaux
1,377 bls, Norge, Smyrna
LIME JUICE—5 pun, Dorian, Jamaica
LIME, SULPH.—100 cks, Tauric, L'pool
100 cks, Nomadic, L'pool
LINSEED—11,621 bgs, C S Bement, Calcutta
LITHOPONE—41 cks, Munchen, Bremen
LOGWOOD—103 tons, Bianca, San Domingo
310,000 lbs, A V S Woodruff, Aux Cayes
200 tons, Bertha H, Jeremie
45 tons, Regulus, Kingston
MACE—37 cs, Rotterdam, Amsterdam
53 cs, Rotterdam, Amsterdam
90 cs, France, London
MADDER—10 cks, Werkendam, R'dam
MAGNESIUM—1 cs, Trave, Bremen
MANGANESE OXIDE—13 cks, Palatia, H'burg
MANURE SALT—1,000 bgs, Dresden, Bremen
MEDICAL PREP—10 cs, Tauric, L'pool
3 cs, Ludgate Hill, London
1 pgk, New York, Southampton
10 cs, Aller, Bremen
17 cs, Aller, Bremen
31 cs, La Bourgogne, Havre
MENTHOL—5 cs, Palatia, Hamburg
MILK, SUGAR—2 cks, Persia, Hamburg
10 cks, Palatia, Hamburg
MINERAL RED—8 bbls, Teutonic, L'pool
MICA—13 cs, St Paul, Southampton
MUSTARD SEED—200 bgs, Mohawk, London
NICKEL OXIDE—1 cs, Palatia, Hamburg
NUTMEG—26 cs, Maasdam, R'dam
44 cs, Mohawk, London
100 bxs, Ludgate Hill, London
178 cs, Rotterdam, A'dam
37 cs, Rotterdam, A'dam
50 cs, Rotterdam, A'dam
13 cs, Rotterdam, A'dam
107 cs, Rotterdam, A'dam
112 cs, France, London
OCHRE—4 bbls, Ontario, London
OIL, CAKE—2 bgs, Munchen, Bremen
2 bgs, Dresden, Bremen
CHAULMOOGRA—1 cs, Mobile, London, Jno Clay

Cream of Tartar Tartaric Acid

GUARANTEED 99—100 Per Cent. PURE.

TARTAR CHEMICAL COMPANY, 47 Cedar St. N. Y.

2 kgs, Westernland, Antwerp
85 cks & 4 cs, Westernland, Antwerp
4 cks & 2 cs, Palatia, Hamburg
14 cks, Palatia, Hamburg
3 cs & 40 cks, Palatia, Hamburg
33 cks & 1 cs, Munchen, Bremen
13 cks, Rotterdam, Amsterdam
3 cs, Rotterdam, Amsterdam
1 cs, Palatia, Hamburg
9 cs, Munchen, Bremen
1 cs & 11 cks, Werkendam, R'dam
39 cks & 3 cs, Werkendam, R'dam
22 cks, Dresden, Bremen
32 cks, Trave, Bremen
98 cks & 61 cs, Massapequa, R'dam
6 cs & 12 cks, La Bourgogne, Havre
5 kgs, Nomadic, L'pool
OIL—21 dms, France, London
SALT—15 cs & 30 cks, Westernland, Antwerp
20 cs, Tauric, L'pool
20 cs, Tauric, L'pool
17 cs, Palatia, Hamburg
64 cks, Munchen, Bremen
92 cks, France, London
16 cs, Nomadic, L'pool
ANISEED—10 cs, Palatia, H'burg
ANNATTO—3 bgs, Alvena, Kingston
3 bgs, Alvena, Kingston
3 bgs, Dorian, Jamaica
ANTIMONY—60 cs, Palatia, H'burg
34 cks, Mobile, London
ARCHIL—10 cks, Palatia, H'burg
10 cks, France, London
ARGOLS—142 bgs, Belgravia, Naples
33 cks, Panama, Bordeaux
466 bgs, Panama, Bordeaux, Tartar Chem Co
303 bgs, Picqua, Naples
ARSENIC—146 kgs, Palatia, H'burg
27 cks, Palatia, H'burg
BALSAM—3 cs, Advance, Colon
COP—10 kgs, Gregory, Para
BARK—3 bls, Mobile, London, Jno Clay
BARYTES—45 cks, Palatia, H'burg
SULPH—150 bgs, Rotterdam, R'dam
BEANS, VANILLA—10 cs, Viitoria, Vera Cruz
12 cs, Panama, Vera Cruz
17 cs, St Paul, S'h'ton, Thurston & Braidich
1 cs, La Champagne, Havre, Thurston & Braidich
3 cs, Moravia, Havre
5 cs, Panama, Vera Cruz
TONCA—14 cs, Gregory, Para
5 cs, Gregory, Para
BERLIN BLUE—10 cks, Westernland, Ant
23 cks, Westernland, Ant
3 cks, Westernland, Ant
BETA NAPHTHOL—28 cks, Tauric, L'pool
BLACK, DROP—10 bbls, Rotterdam, A'dam
BLANC FIXE—20 bbls, Palatia, H'burg
BLEACH—94 cks, Westernland, Ant
19 cks, Tauric, L'pool
110 cks, Westernland, Ant
44 cks, Wells City, Swansea, Wing & Evans
258 cks, & 25 bxs, Nomadic, L'pool, J L & D S Riker
19 cks, Moravia, Hamburg
100 bls, Nomadic, L'pool
70 bls, Nomadic, L'pool
GLYCERINE—35 dms, Mohawk, London
GREASE, WOOL—61 cks, Westernland, Antwerp
GUINEA GRAINS—10 bgs, Tauric, L'pool
GUM—5 cs, Picqua, Trieste
ALOES—27 kgs, Mobile, London, Jno Clay
40 bbls, St Paul, Southampton
ARABIC—95 cs, Umbria, L'pool, Thurston & Braidich
ASAFOETIDA—46 cs, 5 bls, Mohawk, London
37 cs, Mobile, London, Jno Clay
CHICLE—12 bgs, Orizaba, Vera Cruz
36 bls, Vittoria, Vera Cruz
67 bgs, Orizaba, Progreso
24 bls, Regulus, Belize
COPAL—280 cs, Columbus, Singapore
477 cs, Columbus, Singapore
325 cs, Columbus, Singapore
DAMAR—62 cs, Columbus, Singapore
KAURI—220 cs, 51 bgs, 14 cks, France, London
SENEGAL—50 bls, St Paul, Southampton, D E Green Co
10 bls, Panama, Bordeaux
STYRAX—10 cs, Picqua, Trieste, McKesson & Robbins
SUB—10 cks, St of Cal, Glasgow
TRAG—15 ca, St Paul, Southampton, Thurston & Braidich
12 cs, St Paul, Southampton
HERBS—2 bls, Mohawk, London
18 bls, Picqua, Trieste
INDIGO—21 cs, St Paul, Southampton
CARMINE—5 cs, Massapequa, R'dam
INDIGOTINE—2 cks, Westernland, Antwerp
INSECT FLOWERS—41 bls, Picqua, Trieste, McKesson & Robbins
IPECAC—20 bls, Mobile, London, John Clay
IRON, REDUCED (CHEM. PREP.)—5 cs, Trave, Bremen
CITRONELLA—18 dms, Ludgate Hill, London
28 dms, France, London
COCOANUT—141 cks, 29 pps, Norwood, Cochin
COD—220 cks, Silvia, St John's
COD LIVER—3 cks, Palatia, Hamburg
5 kgs, Silvia, St John's
ESS'L—3 cs, La Bourgogne, Havre
EUCALYPTUS—1 cs, La Bourgogne, Havre
GERANIUM—2 cs, Aller, Bremen
1 cs, Picqua, Trieste, McKesson & Robbins
9 cs, Moravia, Havre
HARLEM—25 cs, Rotterdam, Amsterdam
LAVENDER—1 cs, La Bourgogne, Havre
LEMON—8 cs, Mohawk, London
MIRBANE—2 dms, Palatia, Hamburg
NEROLI—1 cs, August Victoria, Hamburg
3 cs, La Bourgogne, Havre
1 cs, La Bourgogne, Havre
OLIVE—8 bbls, Belgravia, Palermo
10 cks, Belgravia, Palermo
50 bbls, March, Malaga
100 bbls, Picqua, Naples
PALM—7 cks, Tauric, L'pool
16 cks, Tauric, L'pool
1 cs, La Bourgogne, Havre
POPPY SEED—5 cs, La Bourgogne, Havre
RAPE—12 bbls, France, London
ROSE—1 cs, Aller, Bremen
1 cs, Picqua, Trieste, McKesson & Robbins
SESAME—10 bbls, Nomadic, L'pool
TAR—44 cks, Westernland, Antwerp
THYMOL—2 cs, Aller, Bremen
VETROET—2 cs, Moravia, Havre
OZOKERITE—242 bgs, Georgia, Stettin
133 bgs, Georgia, Stettin
272 bgs, Georgia, Stettin
PAINT—1 cs, Persia, Hamburg
40 cks, Georgia, Stettin
WHITE, IN OIL—51 cks, Mohawk, London
WHITE—25 cks, Palatia, Hamburg
PEPPER—387 bgs, Samar, Singapore

POTASH
CYANIDE
PRUSSIATE
CHLORATE
CARBONATE
CAUSTIC and All Heavy and Fin Chemicals

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Sal Soda
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VON HEYDEN'S

885 bgs, Samar, Singapore
228 bgs, Samar, Singapore
385 bgs, Columbus, Singapore
770 bgs, Columbus, Singapore
785 bgs, Columbus, Singapore
374 bgs, Columbus, Singapore
386 bgs, Columbus, Singapore
519 bgs, Columbus, Singapore
DUST—267 bgs, Mohawk, London
SHELLS—190 bgs, France, London
WHITE—20 bgs, France, London
PHOSPHORUS—25 cs, Martello, Hull, J L & D S Riker

PIMENTO—68 bgs, Alvena, Kingston
24 bgs, Alvena, Kingston
84 bgs, Alvena, Kingston
102 bgs, Alvena, Kingston
848 bgs, Alvena, Kingston
277 bgs, Alvena, Kingston
5 bgs, Alvena, Kingston
1,664 bgs, Alvena, Kingston
17 bgs, Alvena, Kingston
77 bgs, Adria, Jamaica
2,436 bgs, Adria, Jamaica
25 bgs, Dorian, Jamaica
15 bgs, Regulus, Kingston

PITCH, COAL TAR—1,695 bgs, Furnessia, Glasgow
300 bbls, Ludgate Hill, London
2,678 bgs, Ludgate Hill, London
1,221 bgs, St of Cal, Glasgow
1,751 bgs, St of California, Glasgow
438 bbls, St of California, Glasgow
880 bgs, Monomoy, Leith
300 bbls, Ontario, London
PLUMBAGO—1 ck, Ludgate Hill, London
129 bbls, France, London
POLISHING POWDER—1 pkg, La Champagne, Havre
POMADES—5 cs, La Bourgogne, Havre
2 cs, La Bourgogne, Havre
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, Ludgate Hill, London
400 bgs, Ludgate Hill, London
POTASH, CARB—70 cks, Westernland, Ant
18 cks, Westernland, Ant
CHLORATE—100 kgs, Westernland, Antwerp
225 kgs, Nomadic, L'pool, Rogers & Pyatt
20 cks, France, London, J L & D S Riker
300 kgs, Nomadic, L'pool, J L & D S Riker
150 kgs, Nomadic, L'pool
CYANIDE—40 cs, Mohawk, London
MURI—1,500 bgs, Munchen, Bremen
2,000 bgs, Dresden, Bremen, Heller, Hirsh & Co
PRUSS—37 cks, St of Cal, Glasgow
SALT—1 ck, Tauric, L'pool
55 cks, Palatia, Hamburg
SULPH—1,000 bgs, Massapequa, R'dam
POATTO FLOUR—25 bgs, Georgia, Stettin
PUMICE—93 bbls, 47 cks, Lady Palmer, Messina
60 cs, Munchen, Bremen
QUEBRACHO WOOD—33,561 lbs, Delcomyn, Buenos Ayres
QUININE—57 cs, 28,500 ozs, Palatia, Hamburg
70 cs, 70,000 ozs, Alier, Bremen
15 cs, Massaperqua, R'dam
15 cs, 15,000 ozs, Trave, Bremen
RAPE SEED—100 bgs, Ludgate Hill, London
200 bgs, Ludgate Hill, London
100 bgs, Mohawk, London
1 bg, Munchen, Bremen
4 bgs, Munchen, Bremen
5 bgs, Munchen, Bremen
7 bgs, Dresden, Bremen
ROCHELLE SALTS—10 cs, Palatia, Hamburg
ROOTS—52 bls, Cufic, L'pool, Jno Clay
2 cs, Palatia, Hamburg
10 bls, Palatia, Hamburg
ROTTEN STONE—28 cks, Wells City, Swansea
125 cks, Nomadic, L'pool
SAFFROL—30 dms, Palatia, Hamburg
SAFFRON—1 cs, La Bourgogne, Havre, Jno Clay
SAGO FLOUR—787 bgs, Columbus, Singapore
817 bgs, Columbus, Singapore
SALTPETRE—4,189 bgs, Benj F Hunt, Jr, Calcutta
2,711 bgs, C S Bement, Calcutta
861 bgs, Benj F Hunt, Calcutta
SARSAPARILLA—3 bls, Advance, Colon
20 bbls, Regulus, Porto Cortez
56 bls, Edenmore, Tampico
SEED LAC—5 bgs, France, London, Rogers & Pvatt
SENNA—6 bls, St Paul, London, J L Hopkins & Co
21 bls, Mobile, London
SHELLAC—36 cs, Ludgate Hill, London
2 cs, Ludgate Hill, London
113 cs, Ludgate Hill, London
80 cs, Mohawk, London
100 cs, France, London
SOAP—50 bxs, Rotterdam, R'dam
1,000 bxs, Nomadic, L'pool
CASTILE—550 bxs, Italia, Leghorn
50 cs, Westernland, Antwerp
SOFT—25 cks, Palatia, Hamburg
SODA, ASH—21 cks, Tauric, L'pool
400 bgs, Tauric, L'pool
334 bgs, Tauric, L'pool
140 cks & 240 bgs, Britannic, L'pool, Wing & Evans
50 cks & 750 bgs, Nomadic, L'pool, Wing & Evans
750 bgs, Nomadic, L'pool
220 bgs, Nomadic, L'pool
200 bgs, Nomadic, L'pool
BICARB.—60 cks, Nomadic, L'pool, Wing & Evans

CAUSTIC—200 dms, Tauric, L'pool
100 dms, Wells City, Swansea
200 dms & 10 bxs, Nomadic, L'pool, J L & D S Riker
150 dms, Nomadic, L'pool
100 dms, Nomadic, L'pool, Jas Lee & Co
SPONGE—72 bls, Saratoga, Tampico
8 bls, Seneca, Havana
22 bls, Friesland, Antwerp
12 bls, Seguranca, Havana
STAVESACRE SEED—1 bl, Picqua, Trieste, McKesson & Robbins
STRAMMONIUM LEAVES—19 bls, Picqua Trieste, Lehn & Fink
SULPHUR LAC—20 kgs, Nomadic, L'pool
TALC—300 bgs, Panama, Bordeaux
750 bgs, Panama, Bordeaux
TALLOW—9 bbls, Orinoco, Bermuda
TAPIOCA—904 bgs, France, London
987 bgs, Mohawk, London
430 bgs, Ludgate Hill, London
457 bgs, France, London
446 bgs, France, London
2,508 bgs, Columbus, Singapore
424 bgs, Columbus, Singapore
1,536 bgs, Columbus, Singapore
229 bgs, Columbus, Singapore
796 bgs, Columbus, Singapore
379 bgs, Columbus, Singapore
TAR—100 bbls, St of Cal, Glasgow
TARTAR EMETIC—8 cs, Palatia, H'burg
THYME—11 bls, Ludgate Hill, London
TURMERIC—200 bgs, Benj F Hunt, Jr, Calcutta
459 bgs, Clarence S Bement, Calcutta
1,150 bgs, Benj F Hunt, Jr, Calcutta
600 bgs, Benj F Hunt, Calcutta
ULTRAMARINE—5 cks & 4 cs, Rotterdam, A'dam
VENICE TURPENTINE—5 bbls & 20 cs, Picqua, Trieste, McKesson & Robbins
VERDIGRIS—3 cks, St Paul, S'h'ton
WASH BLUE—5 bbls, Tauric, L'pool
WAX, BEES—1 hhd, Ardanrose, Cardenas
1 bbl, Alvena, Kingston
CARNAUBA—75 bgs, Gregory, Para
CERECIN—50 bgs, Palatia, H'burg
WHITE LEAD—10 cks & 150 kgs, France, London
100 kgs, France, London
ZINC OXIDE—200 bbls, Westernland, Ant
70 bbls, Moravia, Havre

WAREHOUSED.

ACID BORACIC—25 cks, Italia, Leghorn
ANILINE COLOR—2 cs & 4 kgs, Maasdam, R'dam
38 pkgs, Westernland, Antwerp
4 cs & 84 cks, Rotterdam, R'dam
28 cs & 25 cks, Massapequa, R'dam
BRISTLES—35 cs, Mohawk, London
CHAMOIS—6 cs, Campania, Liverpool
5 cs, Campania, Liverpool
CHEMICAL COMPOUND—19 cs, La Champagne, Havre
PREP—100 cs & 5 cks, Maasdam, R'dam
CHILLIES—1,035 bls, St Lucia, Zanzibar
COCOA BUTTER—19 bls, Maasdam, R'dam
CORKS—48 bls, Mohawk, London
1 bg, Cevic, L'pool
89 bls, Panama, Bordeaux
48 bls, Panama, Bordeaux
13 bls, Panama, Bordeaux
17 bls, Panama, Bordeaux
COUMARINE—5 cs, La Champagne, Havre
DEXTRINE—400 bgs, Georgia, Stettin
EXT LOGWOOD—10 cks, Alvena, Hayti
GLASS, PLATE—12 cs, Lepanto, Antwerp
WINDOW—640 cs, Lepanto, Antwerp
3,042 cs, Lepanto, Antwerp
LITHOPONE—39 cks, Munchen, Bremen
MINERAL RED—4 bbls, Teutonic, L'pool
OIL, OLIVE—2 bbls, Powhatan, Messina
POTASH, PRUSS—10 cks, Westernland, Antwerp
POTATO FLOUR—75 bgs, Georgia, Stettin
SPONGE—95 bls, Santiago, Nassau
76 bls, Santiago, Nassau
45 bls, Seguranca, Havana

WITHDRAWALS FROM BOND.

Week ending Oct. 31.

Aniline color, cks	185
cs	50
kgs	23
Bay rum, gls	252
Borax, cks	2
Bristles, pkgs	11
Bronze powders, cs	5
Camphor, cs	10
Chemical Salt, cks	7
China Clay, cks	200
Cocaine, cs	1
Corks, bls	81
Dextrine, bgs	100
Gelatine, cks	1
Glass, plate, cs	12
Glass, mirror, cs	11
Glass, window, cs	3,122
Glue, cks	24
Licorice, cs	132
Medical prep, cs	3
Mica, cs	16
Oil, cod liver, bbls	45
Oil, ess'l, cs	1
Oil, ess'l, dms	3
Oil, geranium, cs	1
Oil, linseed, bbls	1
Oil, rose, cs	1
Potato flour, bgs	100
Soda, ash, cks	652
Soda, caustic, dms	25
Sponge, cs	5
Sponge, bls	4
Vanilline, cs	2
Varnish, gls	12
White lead, cks	11

Boston Imports.

ALIZARINE—7 cks, 6 kgs, British Empire, London
ALBUMEN—9 cs, Victorian, L'pool
16 cs, Columbian, L'pool
ALUM—300 cks, Victorian, L'pool
AMMONIA SAL—5 cks, Columbian, L'pool
MURI—12 cks, Columbian, L'pool
SULPH—5 cks, Victorian, L'pool
388 bgs, Columbian, L'pool
ANILINE, SALT—16 cks, Victorian, L'pool
29 cs, Columbian, L'pool
ARCHIL—5 cks, Martello, Hull
BLEACH—32 cks, Victorian, L'pool
250 cks, Michigan, L'pool, J L & D S Riker
171 cks, Ottoman, L'pool, J L & D S Riker
BRIMSTONE—2,002 bgs, Victorian, L'pool
CAFFEINE—1 cs, Virginian, London
CAMWOOD—2,556 pcs, 8 bgs, Victorian, L'pool
CHEMICALS—20 cks, Bothnia, L'pool
CHINA CLAY—200 cks, Michigan, L'pool
200 cks, Bothnia, L'pool
250 cks, Ottoman, L'pool
2,271 cks, Columbian, L'pool
COCOA BUTTER—20 bls, Martello, Hull
COLORS—7 kgs, Victoria, L'pool
1 cs, Kansas, L'pool
CORKWOOD—71 bls, Scandinavian, Glasgow
CREOSOTE—61 bbls, Scandinavian, Glasgow
CUTCH—106 cs, Virginian, London
DEGRAS—120 bbls, 11 cks, Bothnia, L'pool
EXTRACT—60 bbls, Columbian, L'pool
DYEWOOD—100 cks, Victorian, L'pool
FISH SOUNDS—7 bbls, Halifax, Charlottetown
FULLER'S EARTH—240 bgs, British Empire, London
GAMBIER—390 bls, British Empire, London
2,001 bls, Virginian, London
80 bls, Columbian, L'pool
GLASS, PLATE—1 cs, Victorian, L'pool
GREASE—30 bbls, Kansas, L'pool
215 cks, Martello, Hull
183 bbls, Virginian, London
100 cks, Columbian, L'pool
GUM—44 cs, Virginian, London
INDIGO, POW'D—2 cks, Martello, Hull
LEAD—2,021 pigs, Virginian, London
LOGWOOD—30 bgs, Scandinavian, Glasgow
MICA—6 cs, Virginian, London
OIL—1 ck, Martelo, Hull
20 bbls, Virginia, London
CAKE—22 cks, Victorian, L'pool
COD—25 cks, Halifax, Charlottetown
COD LIVER—20 cks, Martello, Hull
ESS'L—1 cs, Martello, Hull
OLIVE—1 bbl, Kansas, L'pool
150 bbls, Bothnia, L'pool
PAINT—28 cks, Virginia, London
PHOSPHATE—3,000 bgs, Storm King, Antwerp, Heller, Hirsh & Co
PITCH—762 cks, British Empire, London
POTASH CHLORATE—25 kgs, Ottoman, L'pool, J L & D S Riker
50 kgs, Columbian, L'pool
CARB.—50 cks, Columbian, L'pool, J L & D S Riker
SALT CAKE—31 cks, Victorian, L'pool
30 cks, Columbian, L'pool
SALTPETRE—469 kgs, Virginian, London
SHELLAC—14 cs, Virginian, London
SOAP—550 bxs, Victorian, L'pool
100 bxs, Virginian, London
SODA—15 cks, Columbian, L'pool
ASH—36 cks, Kansas, L'pool
74 cks & 200 bgs, Michigan, L'pool
47 cks & 240 bgs, Bothnia, L'pool, Wing & Evans
21 cks, Ottoman, L'pool
200 bgs & 70 cks, Ottoman, L'pool
100 bgs & 53 cks, Columbian, L'pool
72 cks & 230 pkgs, Columbian, L'pool
878 pkgs, Columbian, L'pool, Wing & Evans
32 cks, Ottoman, L'pool, Wing & Evans
CAUSTIC—50 dms, Victorian, L'pool
5 dms, Kansas, L'pool
150 dms, Columbian, L'pool
CRYSTAL CARB.—56 bbls, Columbian, L'pool, J L & D S Riker
SAL.—140 bbls, Michigan, L'pool
140 bbls, Ottoman, L'pool
140 bbls, Bothnia, L'pool, Wing & Evans
SUMAC—2,350 bgs, Martello, Hull
TAR—250 cks, British Empire, London
400 bbls, Scandinavian, Glasgow
VARNISH—4 cs, British Empire, London
WHITE LEAD—285 cks, Virginian, London

Philadelphia Imports.

ACID, CITRIC—4 cks, Barrowmore, London
PHOSPHORIC—10 cs, Chatfield, H'b'g
AMMONIA, MURI—20 cks, Rhyniand, L'pool
SULPH—420 bgs, Barrowmore, London
ANTIMONY—3 cs, Barrowmore, London
ANTICHLORINE—60 cks, Moravia, H'burg
BARK—108 bls, Barrowmore, London
BRIMSTONE—834 bgs, Rhyniand, L'pool
CHALK—1,200 tons, Senator Iken, London
250 tons & 16 cks, Barrowmore, London
CHEM SALTS—45 cks, Rhyniand, L'pool
CHINA CLAY—397 tons & 1,187 cks, Dunfion, Fowey
KRYOLITE—57½ cu fathoms, Galina, Ivigtut
LEAD—4,624 pigs, Switzerland, Ant
NATRON—405 cks, Moravia, H'b'g
OIL, PALM—57 cks, Rhyniand, L'pool
PARAFFINUM—128 cs, Chatfield, H'b'g
POTASH—163 cks, Moravia, H'b'g
MURI—1,000 bgs, Moravia, H'b'g, Heller, Hirsh & Co
4,500 bgs, Chatfield, H'b'g
SULPH—250 bgs, Chatfield, H'b'g
SALT, CAKE—814 cks, Rhyniand, L'pool
SODA, ASH—900 bgs & 184 tcs, Rhyniand, L'pool, Wing & Evans
934 bgs & 105 cks, Rhyniand, L'pool
21 cks, Rhyniand, L'pool, J L & D S Riker
SAL—39 cks, Rhyniand, L'pool
420 cks, Rhyniand, L'pool
TAR, COAL—100 bbls, Rhyniand, L'pool

Baltimore Imports.

ALUM—550 bgs, Durango, R'dam
BISMUTH—16 cs & 8 bls, Rossmore, L'pool
BLEACH—163 cks, Rossmore, L'pool
CHEMICALS—32 dms & 2 cs, Willehad, Bremen
PAINTS—100 cks, Rossmore, L'pool
POTASH, MURI—1,000 bgs, Willehad, Bremen
SALT, CAKE—210 cks, Rossmore, L'pool
SALTPETRE—4 kgs, Rossmore, L'pool
SODA, ASH—1,656 bgs, Uistermore, L'pool, Wing & Evans
BICARB—400 kgs, Uistermore, L'pool, Wing & Evans

New Orleans Imports.

SOAP—1 cs, Australia, H'burg
SODA CAUSTIC—138 dms, Galicia, H'burg

Montreal Imports.

AMMONIA, CARBONATE OF—60 kgs, Laurentian, L'pool
6 cks, Laurentian, L'pool
ALUM—15 cks, Laurentian, L'pool
100 bbls, Labrador, L'pool
AMMONIA—102 bgs, Labrador, L'pool
ALUMINA, SULPHATE—5 tcs, Labrador, L'pool
AMMONIA, SULPHATE—1 bbl, Lake Superior, L'pool
2 bgs, Lake Superior, L'pool
BLEACH—166 cks, Labrador, L'pool, J L & D S Riker
BORAX—91 cks, Labrador, L'pool
42 cks, Lake Superior, L'pool
COLORS—8 cps, Anvers, Ant
CLAY, CHINA—530 cks, Dominion, Bristol
200 cks, Labrador, L'pool
COLORS—5 cps, Labrador, L'pool
18 bbls, Labrador, L'pool
CHEMICALS—200 kgs, Labrador, L'pool
75 pkgs, Labrador, L'pool
COLORS—5 cks, Lake Superior, L'pool
1 cs, Lake Superior, L'pool
CHEMICALS—20 bbls, Lake Superior, L'pool
45 pkgs, Lake Superior, L'pool
CLAY, CHINA—400 cks, Lake Superior, L'pool
COLORS—6 cks, Rosarian, London
DYESTUFFS—10 pkgs, Tritonia, Glasgow
DRUGS—17 pkgs, Rosarian, London
GLASS—141 cps, Laurentian, L'pool
2,406 cps, Anvers, Ant
592 cps, Labrador, L'pool
188 cps, Lake Superior, L'pool
LITHARGE—50 cks, Sarmation, Glasgow
LOGWOOD, EXT—85 cks, Sarmation, Glasgow
50 cks, Alcides, Glasgow
LEAD, NITRATE—12 cks, Alcides, Glasgow
LOGWOOD, EXT—25 cks, Pomeranian, Glasgow
CHIPS—50 bgs, Labrador, L'pool
EXT—3 cks, Lake Superior, L'pool
MORPHIA—2 cs, Pomeranian, Glasgow
MADDER—1 ck, Pomeranian, Glasgow
OIL, OLIVE—16 cks, Laurentian, L'pool
LINSEED—37 bbls, Dominion, Bristol
50 bbls, Sarmation, Glasgow
91 bbls, Tritonia, Glasgow
88 cks, Alvena, Halifax
6 pkgs, Alcides, Glasgow
25 bbls, Pomeranian, Glasgow
CASTOR—35 bbls, Pomeranian, Glasgow
OLIVE—23 cps, Pomeranian, Glasgow
CASTOR—50 cps, Lake Superior, L'pool
OAKUM—750 bls, Lake Superior, L'pool
OCHRE—37 bls, Lake Superior, L'pool
OIL, COCOANUT—5 cks, Lake Superior, L'pool
LINSEED—525 bbls, Rosarian, London
OAKUM—112 bls, Rosarian, London
POTASH, CHLORIDE—30 kgs, Dominion, Bristol
PHOSPHORUS—15 cps, Dominion, Bristol
PITCH—1,047 bbls, Sarmation, Glasgow
POTASH—15 cks, Tritonia, Glasgow
PITCH—225 bbls, Pomeranian, Glasgow
POTASH, BICH—10 cks, Pomeranian, Glasgow
PITCH—2 cks, Labrador, L'pool
SODA, ASH—110 tcs, Laurentian, L'pool
100 bgs, Laurentian, L'pool
BICARBONATE—515 kgs, Laurentian, L'pool
200 bgs, Laurentian, L'pool
CAUSTIC—280 dms, Laurentian, L'pool
SAL—650 kgs, Laurentian, L'pool
235 bbls, Laurentian, L'pool
SILICATE—10 cks, Laurention, L'pool
CHLOR—100 kgs, Laurentian, L'pool, J L & D S Riker
SOAP—1,000 cps, Laurentian, L'pool
SODA, CAUSTIC—190 dms, Tritonia, Glasgow

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Gernsheim on Rhine, Germany

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SALICYLIC ACID
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BICH—29 cks, Pomeranian, Glasgow
ASH—2,656 bgs, Labrador, L'pool
SODA—5 cps, Labrador, L'pool
SOAP—50 cps, Labrador, L'pool
SODA, BICARB—1,175 kgs, Lake Superior, L'pool
SULPHUR, ROCK—134 bgs, Lake Superior, L'pool
SODA, SAL—300 bbls, Lake Superior, L'pool
270 kgs, Lake Superior, L'pool
SODA, ASH—58 tcs, Lake Superior, L'pool
80 bgs, Lake Superior, L'pool
10 kgs, Lake Superior, L'pool
TARTAR, CREAM—6 cks, Laurentian, L'pool
10 cks, Tritonia, Glasgow
7 cks, Rosarian, London
VINEGAR—1½ hhds, Laurentian, L'pool
ULTRAMARINE—50 bbls, Anvers, Ant
VENETIAN RED—50 cks, Lake Superior, L'pool
VARNISH—31 cps, Lake Superior, L'pool
VENETIAN RED—3 cks, Rosarian, London
WHITING—484 cks, Rosarian, London

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

Week ending Nov. 1.

ACID—3 bxs, $11, Newport, Colon
2 cbys, Carl, St Thomas
1 cby, $2, Athos, Hayti
3 cbys, $12, Alleghany, Limon
15 bxs, $90, Saratoga, Progreso
MURI—2 cbys, $9, Philadelphia, La Guayra
100 cbys, $253, Ardanmhor, Havana
NITRIC—4 cbys, $33, Philadelphia, La Guayra
STEARIC—5 cs, $25, Newport, Colon
SULPH—1 cby, $4, Yucatan, Tampico
100 cbys, $273, Ardanmhor, Havana
2 cbys, $130, Santiago, Cuba
1 dm, $17, Alleghany, Limon
AMMONIA—1 cs, $1, Hesperides, Porto Rico
2 cbys, $15, Philadelphia, La Guayra
BARK—487 bgs, $549, Furnessia, Glasgow
288 bgs, $250, Italia, Genoa
BLUE—1 cs, $11, Alleghany, Kingston
BONES—463 bgs, $5,500, Southwark, Antwerp
108 bgs, $1,250, Mohawk, London
CANDLES—32 cs, $138, Newport, Colon
50 bxs, $95, Hesperides, Porto Rico
77 bxs, $274, Maranense, Brazil
110 bxs, $100, Pactolus, Barbadoes
100 cs, $92, Carl, St Thomas
50 bxs, $90, Carrie A Buckman, Pounce
4 cts, $38, Athos, Hayti
145 bxs, $159, Philadelphia, Porto Cabello
3 bxs, $5, Santiago, Nassau
12 bxs, $20, Alfred Dumois, Bermuda
3 cts, $29, Prins Wm I, Hayti
120 bxs, $107, Prins Wm I, Carupano
5 bxs, $5, Alleghany, Kingston
11 bxs, $16, Alleghany, Cartagena
CARBON—15 bbls, $60, Maasdam, R'dam
1 kg, $20, Furnessia, Glasgow
100 cs, & 200 bbls, $1,000, Albano, H'burg
CASSIA—20 bls, $144, Hesperides, Porto Rico
CHALK—28 bbls, $46, Hesperides, Porto Rico
CHEMICALS—41 cks, $5,773, Mohawk, London
COLOR—1 cs, $18, Hesperides, Porto Rico
1 bx, $56, Spain, London
2 cs, $58, Cynosure, Wellington
COPPER SULPHATE—60 bbls, $891, Yucatan, Tampico
10 bxs, $18, Philadelphia, La Guayra
COTTONSEED MEAL—25 bgs, $30, Pactolus, Barbadoes
200 bgs, $600, Principia, Leith
DRUGS—4 kgs, 466 lbs, New York, Southampton
2 cks, 1,140 lbs, New York, Southampton
EXT. DYEWOOD—20 bbls, $554, Southwark, Antwerp
5 bbls, $138, Mohawk, London
70 bxs, $800, Furnessia, Glasgow
1,675 bxs & 20 bbls, $8,547, Persia, Hamburg
FARINA—128 bgs, $316, Philadelphia, Porto Cabello and Coro
FERTILIZER—200 bgs, $160, Alfred Dumois, Bermuda
23 bbls, $136, Santiago, Nassau
GLUCOSE—100 bbls, $980, Exeter City, Bristol
100 bxs, $1,600, Cevic, L'pool
50 bbls, $500, Principia, Dundee
1 cs, $10, New York, Southampton
100 bbls, $922, Benmhar, Leith
230 bbls, $2,112, Ludgate Hill, London
100 bbls, $974, Buffalo, Hull
GLUE—1 bg, $18, Newport, Colon
1 bbl, $35, Yucatan, Havana
3 cs, $12, Cynosure, Wellington
2 bbls, $37, Fascolia, Kingston
1 bbl, $26, Alleghany, Limon
1 bbl, $15, Saratoga, Campeche
1 bbl, $28, Saratoga, Havana
GLYCERINE—4 dms, $485, Yucatan, Tampico
GOLDEN SEAL ROOT—2 bls, $51, La Champagne, Havre
GRAPE SUGAR—500 bgs, $852, Principia, Leith
1,000 bgs, $1,680, Mohawk, London
1,250 bgs, $2,240, Spain London
250 bgs, $488, St of Cal, Glasgow
GREASE—6 bbls, 20 cs, $265, La Champagne, Havre
220 pkgs, $925, Allianca, Colon
8 bbls, $79, Lena Nelson, Macoris
2 bbls, $20, F T Drisko, San Domingo
4 bbls, $30, Yucatan, Havana
1 bbl, $12, Santiago, Nassau
50 tcs, $878, Persia, Hamburg
58 bbls, $918, J Parker, St John
112 tcs, $2,050, Albano, Hamburg
56 tcs, $855, Albano, Hamburg
700 tcs, $11,750, Lepanto, Antwerp
10 kgs, $15, Saratoga, Havana
AXLE—1 kg, 2 cs, $32, Newport, Colon
97 kgs, $140, Gulf of Akaba, Trinidad
17 cs, 80 kgs, $142, Cynosure, Wellington
1 cs, $3, Alfred Dumois, Bermuda
6 kgs, $14, Santiago, Cuba
124 cs, $284, Furnessia, Glasgow
½ bbl, $4, J. Parker, St John
10 bbls, $124, Ludgate Hill, London
LUB—28 cs, $125, La Champagne, Havre
60 bbls, $445, Mohawk, London
37 bbls, $400, Tauric, L'pool
3 cs, $11, Liebnitz, Rio Janeiro
10 bbls, $109, Lepanto, Antwerp
4 bbls, $100, Saratoga, Havana
GUM THUS—100 bbls, $360, Italia, Genoa
ALOES—100 cs, $300, Albano, Hamburg
LEAD—3,392 pigs, 336,059 lbs, $6,675, St of California, Glasgow
2,255 pigs, 224,088 lbs, $4,450, Benmhor, Leith
3,410 pigs, $6,675, Campania, L'pool
LIME ACITATE—720 bgs, $1,010, Cevic, L'pool
4,331 bgs, $8,800, Southwark, Antwerp
804 bgs, $2,000, Braunschweig, Bremen
1,444 bgs, $3,850, Albano, Hamburg
731 bgs, $1,775, Lepanto, Antwerp
412 bgs, $1,000, Ludgate Hill, London
OCHRE—100 bbls, $500, Narauja, Havre
OIL—4 bbls, $136, Yucatan, Havana
4 bxs, $8, Alleghany, Limon
4 tcs, $80, Saratoga, Campeche
ALMOND—8 cs, $114, Philadelphia, Porto Cabello
4 cs, $23, Prins Wm I, Carupano
ANIMAL—12 bbls, $270, Manauense, Brazil
BELT—3 bbls, $68, State of California, Glasgow
CAKE—486,697 lbs, $4,375, Exeter City, Bristol
3,763 bgs, $10,480, Southwark, Ant
750 bgs, $2,125, New York, S'h'ton
3,908 bgs, $10,610, Spain, London
1,690 bgs, $5,070, Furnessia, Glasgow
2,274 bgs, $6,815, Maasdam, R'dam
740 bgs, $1,975, Llandaff City, Bristol
2,023 bgs, $4,921, Albano, H'b'g
578 bgs, $2,005, Buffalo, Hull
3,699 bgs, $12,290, Mohawk, London
CASTOR—5 cs, $31, Newport, Colon
1 bx, $5, Philadelphia, Curacoa
1 cs, $11, Saratoga, Campeche
COD LIVER—3 bbls, $120, Euclid, L'pool
CORN—200 bbls, $3,075, Southwark, Antwerp
COTTONSEED—15 bbls, $300, Leibnitz, Rio Janeiro
1,000 bbls, $14,620, Powhatan, Trieste
50 bbls, $720, Powhatan, Orau
22 bbls, $254, Newport, Colon
2 bbls, $30, Allianca, Colon
1 bbl, $10, Manauense, Manaos
7 bbls, $100, Cart, St Thomas
33 bbls, $478, Muriel, Martinique
93 bbls & 200 cs, $1,581, Muriel, Barbadoes
7 bbls & 20 cs, $172, Muriel, St Lucia
57 bbls, $909, Lena Nelson, Macoris
100 bbls, $1,400, Pactolus, Barbados
100 bbls, $1,500, Mohawk, London
21 bbls, $344, F T Drisko, San Domingo
30 bbls, $400, Sunny South, Martinique
20 bbls & 4 cs, $270, Yucatan, Havana
15 bbls, $235, Yucatan, Tampico
2 bbls, $28, Philadelphia, La Guayra
375 bbls, $5,082, Powhatan, Orau
3 bbls, $55, Cynosure, Lyttleton
250 bbls, $3,500, Grecian Prince, Rio Janeiro
1 bbl & 200 cs, $665, Grecian Prince, Pernambuco
110 bbls, $1,804, Leibnitz, Rio Janeiro
325 bbls, $6,418, Maasdam, R'dam
250 bbls, $4,500, La Champagne, Havre
370 bbls, $6,278, Persia, H'b'g
1 bbl, $19, Euclid, L'pool
15 bbls & 51 cs, $386, Alleghany, Kingston
75 bbls, $1,000, Albano, H'b'g
75 bbls, $1,170, Naranja, Havre
35 cs, $145, Saratoga, Progreso
CYL—5 bbls, $183, Saratoga, Frontera
3 bbls, $54, Saratoga, Havana
ESS'L—1 cs, $34, Alleghany, Kingston
1 cs, $71, Buffalo, Hull
1 cs, $22, Saratoga, Havana
FISH—1 cs, $3, Philadelphia, Curacoa
160 bbls, $1,575, Furnessia, Glasgow
3 bbls, $57, Alleghany, Kingston
HARNESS—1 ct, $15, Hesperides, Porto Rico
LARD—25 bbls, $669, La Champagne, Havre
1 bbl, $25, Muriel, St Lucia
50 bbls, $1,334, Mohawk, London
1 bbl, $29, Athos, Hayti
2 cs, $11, Cynosure, Wellington
56 cs, $350, Gulf of Akaba, Trinidad
125 cs, $732, Liebnitz, Rio Janeiro
10 cs, $32, Alleghany, Limon
LINSEED—5 cs, $30, Hesperides, Porto Rico
16 cs, $106, Manauense, Brazil
1 bbl, $27, Lena Nelson, Macoris
1 bbl, $27, F. T. Drisko, San Domingo
1 bbl, $20, Yucatan, Tampico
1 cs, $13, Yucatan, Havana
7 cs, $38, Athos, Hayti
5 cs & 1 bbl, $51, J P Bartram, Hayti
10 cs, $60, W R Chester, Hayti
5 bbls, $123, Santiago, Nassau
20 cs, $111, Prins Wm I, Hayti
10 cs, $50, W R Chester, Hayti
1 cs, $14, Saratoga, Havana
7 bbls, $170, Saratoga, Mexico
LUB—1,000 bbls, $5,000, Glencaird, Calcutta
2 bbls, $13, Victoria, Tampico
191 bbls & 30 cs, $2,958, La Champagne, Havre
265 bbls, $1,325, Exeter City, Bristol
1,900 bbls, $9,969, Cevic, L'pool
55 bbls, $300, Havel, Bremen
31 cs, $96, Newport, Colon
10 bbls, $57, Allianca, Colon
17 bbls, $168, Manauense, Brazil
350 bbls, $1,750, Incharran, Bombay
1,266 bbls, $7,420, Southwark, Ant
6 bbls, $65, Saratoga, Progreso
2 bbls, $60, Yucatan, Havana
10 bbls, $102, Yucatan, Tampico
317 bbls, $1,448, Spain, London
26 bbls, $130, Powhatan, Trieste
27 cs & 1 bbl, $51, Cynosure, Wellington
1 cs, $5, Santiago, Nassau
450 bbls & 50 cs, $3,580, Liebnitz, Rio Janeiro
275 cs, $430, Vittoria, Tampico
400 bbls, $2,000, St of Cal., Glasgow
379 bbls, $2,204, Maasdam, R'dam
186 bbls & 335 cs, $4,628, La Champagne, Havre
67 bbls, $394, J. Parker, St John's
3,147 bbls, $16,643, Persia, H'b'g
30 bbls, $284, Furnessia, Glasgow
3 cs, $12, Alleghany, Limon
40 bbls, $505, Alleghany, Kingston
27 bbls, $249, Prins Wm I, Demerara
1 cs, $3, City of Para, Colon
60 bbls, $450, Italia, Genoa
54 bbls, $416, Hekla, Stettin
150 cs, $465, Isleworth, Valparaiso
100 cs, $310, Isleworth, Talcahuano
149 bbls, $400, Llandaff City, Bristol
950 bbls, $4,750, Lepanto, Ant
10 bbls, $300, Albano, H'b'g
615 bbls, $7,083, Buffalo, Hull
240 bbls, $1,200, Ludgate Hill, London
1,025 bbls, $5,375, Mohawk, London
32 bbls, $551, Saratoga, Havana
MEAL—15 bgs, $20, Carl, St Thomas
5 bgs, $7, Muriel, St Lucia
202 bgs, $228, Muriel, Barbadoes
3 pun & 18 bgs, $64, Muriel, St Kitts
1,750 bgs, $2,275, Pactolus, Barbadoes
25 bgs, $29, Sunny South, Martinique
300 bgs, $375, Shetland, Barbadoes
200 bgs, $275, Gulf of Akaba, Trinidad
1 bbl, $2, Alfred Dumois, Bermuda
MIN'L COLZA—345 bbls, $1,725, Cevic, L'pool
470 bbls, $2,350, Spain, London
463 cs, $926, Santiago, Nassau
50 bbls, $250, State of California, Glasgow
10 bbls, $192, Liebnitz, Rio Janeiro
100 bbls, $500, Persia, Hamburg
100 bbls, $500, Lepanto, Antwerp
NEATSFOOT—4 cs, $26, Muriel, Barbadoes
OLEO—100 tcs, $3,200, Cevic, L'pool
1,775 tcs, $67,081, Amsterdam, R'dam
100 tcs, $4,000, Southwark, Antwerp
3,232 tcs, $68,235, Maasdam, R'dam
170 tcs, $6,540, Furnessia, Glasgow
1,790 tcs, $48,348, Persia, Hamburg
815 tcs, $34,668, Hekla, Christiania
135 tcs, $4,248, Albano, Hamburg
PEP.—1 cs, $92, La Champagne, Havre
10 cs, $385, Persia, Hamburg
10 cs, $1,000, Persia, Hamburg
25 cs, $1,270, Ludgate Hill, London
10 cs, $510, Albano, Hamburg
RED—5 bbls, $95, Yucatan, Tampico
SEWING MACH.—16 cs, $48, Manauense, Brazil
1 cs, $6, Philadelphia, La Guayra
2 cs, $4, Cynosure, Wellington
5 cs, $20, Persia, Hamburg
1 cs, $4, Portia, St John's
100 cs, $625, Portuguese Prince, Buenos Ayres
6 cs, $20 Buffalo, Hull
2 cs, $7, Saratoga, Vera Cruz
SPERM—1 cs, $4, Muriel, Barbadoes
1 bbl, $28, Leibnitz, Rio Janeiro
28 bbls, $536, Furnessia, Glasgow
SPINDLE—2 bbls, $12, Manauense, Manaos
5 bbls, $80, Persia, Hamburg
OPIUM—2 cs, $552, Foscolia, Kingston
PAINT—1 bbl, $47, Vittoria, Tampico
12 cs & 1 bbl, $105, Newport, Colon
2 cs, $44, Allianca, Colon
1 cs & 3 bbls, $31, Hesperides, Porto Rico
8 cs & 4 kgs, Mananense, Brazil
20 kgs, $78, F T Drisko, San Domingo
1 cs, $4, Muriel, Barbadoes
38 kgs, $239, Lena Nelson, Macoris
1 bbl & 4 cs, $170, Mohawk, London
1 bbl & 2 cs, $52, Yucatan, Havana
1 cs & 1 bbl, $34, Philadelphia, Curacoa
43 pkgs $240, Athos, Hayti
1 cs, $11, Philadelphia, La Guayra
3 cs & 1 bbl, $61, J P Bartram, Hayti
7 cs, $121, Cynosure, Wellington
5 bbls & 16 cs, $386, Santiago, Cuba
1 cs, $15, Foscolia, Kingston
10 bbls, $102, J Parker, St John
2 cs, $51, Persia, Hamburg
2 bbls, $69, Alleghany, Limon
7 cs, $64, Alleghany, Cartagena
4 cs, $55, Alleghany, Kingston
4 cs, $59, Prins Wm I, Carupano
86 cs, $1,025, Naranja, Havre
1 cs, $35, Ludgate Hill, London
21 cs, $268, Buffalo, Hull
33 cs, $108, Mohawk, London
3 cs, $20, Saratoga, Havana
3 cs, $40, Saratoga, Mexico
PEPPER—40 bgs, $279, Hesperides, Porto Rico
22 bgs, $126, Prins Wm I, Hayti
PETROLEUM JELLY—121 cs, $2,097, New York, Southampton
12 pkgs, $208, Hesperides, Porto Rico
1 cs, $30, Philadephia, Porto Cabello
1 cs, $17, Campania, L'pool
1 bbl, $15, Euclid, L'pool
4 cs, $121, Alleghany, Kingston
12 bbls, $194, Buffalo, Hull
150 cs, $2,551, Ludgate Hill, London
PHOSPHATE—1,000 bgs, $913, J Parker, St John, N B
PHOSPHORUS—9 cs, $500, Lepanto, Antwerp
PITCH—1 bbl, $1, Varuna, Hayti
100 bbls, $155, Athos, Hayti
2 bbls, $25, Santiago, Cuba
100 bbls, $240, J Parker, St John
PLUMBAGO—6 bbls, $176, Principia, Leith
2 cs, $40, Aller, Bremen
4 bbls, $302, Hekla, Christiania
POTASH, CYANIDE—10 cs, $420, Newport, Colon
ROOTS—1 bbl, $56, Euclid, L'pool
ROSIN—8 bbls, $30, Hesperides, Porto Rico
156 bbls, $329, Manauense, Brazil
3 bbls, $10, Muriel, St Kitts
600 bbls, $2,112, Merom, Rio Janeiro
500 bbls, $1,850, Urranima, Santos
135 bbls, $427, Philadelphia, La Guayra
400 bbls, $1,575, Grecian Prince, Santos
1 bbl, $3, J P Bartram, Hayti
5 bbls, $10, Santiago, Cuba
50 bbls, $168, City of Kingston, Limon
39 bbls, $215, Italia, Genoa
15 bbls, $125, Mohawk, London
20 bbls, $133, Saratoga, Havana
SARSAPARILLA—10 bls, $140, Southwark, Antwerp
10 bls, $140, Lepanto, Antwerp
8 bls, $300, Grecian Prince, Pernambuco
8 bls, $340, Persia, Hamburg
SHELLAC—1 cs, $20, J P Bartram, Hayti
SILEX—39 bbls, $71, J Parker, St John
SOAP—400 bxs, 26 cts, $2,480, Principia, Leith
1,625 bxs, $898, Varuna, Hayti
1,503 bxs, $1,951 Newport, Colon
1 cs, $36, Allianca, Colon
1 cs, $20, Hesperides, Porto Rico
853 cs, $1,142, Manaeuse, Brazil
300 bxs, $150, Ravola, Hayti
2,542, $2,038, Athos, Hayti
101 bxs, $52, Philadelphia, Curacoa
600 bxs, $317, Ravola, Hayti
425 bxs, $232, W R Chester, Hayti
50 bxs, $32, Santiago, Cuba
6 bxs, $28, Santiago, Nassau
32 bxs, $98, Alfred Dumois, Bermuda
68 pkgs, $773, Liebnitz, Rio Janeiro
16 bxs, $27, City of Kingston, Limon
2,050 bxs, $1,142, Prins Wm I, Hayti
60 cs, $44, Prins Wm I, Curacoa
50 bxs, $86, Prins Wm I, Surinam
2 cs, $16, Alleghany, Kingston
7 cs, $24, Alleghany, Cartagena
27 bxs, $56, Alleghany, Limon
550 bxs, $250, Alvena, Hayti
1,000 bxs, $560, Florence, A, Aux Cayes
500 bxs, 13 cts, $2,740, Buffalo, Hull
625 bxs, $334, W R Chester, Hayti
30 cs, $1,500, Mohawk, London
11 bxs, $52, Saratoga, Progreso
SODA ASH—2 cks, 4 bbls, $65, Philadelphia, La Guayra
CAUSTIC—3 dms, $65, Hesperides, Porto Rico
6 dms, $118, Lena Nelson, Macoris
10 dms, $193, Philadelphia, La Guayra
5 dms, $127 Santiago Cuba
SIL—5 bbls, $36, Santiago, Cuba
SPERMACETI—10 cs, $220, La Champagne, Havre
SPONGE—18 bls, $395, Mohawk, London
STARCH—200 bgs, $1,896, Cevic, L'pool
225 bxs, $279, Hesperides, Porto Rico
16 cs, $24, Mananeuse, Manaos
5 bbls, 45 cs, $108, Carl, St Thomas
350 bgs, $1,666, Mohawk, London
75 bgs, $388, Spain London
1 ct, $5, Philadelphia, Curacoa

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NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL, NEW CROP

AMERICAN SAFFRON, NEW CROP

3 bbls, 45 bxs, $84, Alfred Dumois, Bermuda
15 bxs, $25, Santiago, Nassau
1 bbl, $10, Foscolia, Kingston
200 bxs, $345, Liebnitz, Pernambuco
5 cs, $10, City of Kingston, Limon
21 cs, $33, Alleghany, Kingston
7 pkgs, $24, Alleghany, Limon
CORN—3 bxs, $6, Muriel, St Lucia
6 bxs, $8, Philadelphia, Curacoa
50 bxs, $62, Santiago, Cuba
45 bxs, $110, Hekla, Stockholm
TALLOW—50 tcs, $1,055, Newport, Colon
35 bxs, $67, Muriel, Barbadoes
2 tcs, $58, Muriel, St Lucia
13 tcs & 2 bbls, Mananense, Brazil
1 tc, $26, Lena Nelson, Macoris
4 tcs, Lena Nelson, Macoris
1 tc, $25, F T Drisko, San Domingo
60 tcs, $1,098, St of California, Glasgow
100 tcs, $2,000, Maasdam, R'dam
50 tcs, $1,050, Hekla, Christiania
1 bbl & 5 bxs, $36, Alleghany, Kingston
400 cs, $322, Alleghany, Cartagena
100 tcs, $2,800, Ludgate Hill, London
30 tcs, $960, Buffalo, Hull
50 tcs & 45 bbls, $1,856, Saratoga, Mexico
ENGINE—144 kgs, $510, Gulf of Akaba, Trinidad
TAR—7 bbls, $29, Allianca, Colon
1 bbl, $1, Varuna, Hayti
1 bbl, $5, Manenense, Para
2 bbls, $7, F T Drisko, San Domingo
3 bbls, $7, Yucatan, Havana
6 bbls, $36, Alfred Dumois, Bermuda
20 bbls, $92, Santiago, Cuba
4 cs, $7, Prins Wm I, Carupano
3 bbls & 20 cs, $42, Alleghany, Cartagena
2 cs, $6, Alleghany, Limon
12 cs & 1 bbl, $28, Saratoga, Mexico
TURPENTINE—110 bbls, $5,983, Powhatan, Leghorn
10 cs, $40, Newport, Colon
3 cs, $14, Muriel, Barbadoes
25 cs, $84, Hesperides, Porto Rico
60 cs, $287, Mananense, Brazil
600 cs, $2,090, Merom, Rio Janeiro
2,537 gls, $735, Ardanmhor, Havana
3 cs, $13, Athos, Hayti
12 cs, $49, Philadelphia, La Guayra
1 bbl, $15, J P Bartram, Hayti
65 cs, $215, Cynosure, Lyttleton
30 cs, $105, Grecian Prince, Rio Janeiro
500 cs, $1,800, Grecian Prince, Santos
5 bbls, $76, Santiago, Cuba
1 cs, $3, Santiago, Nassau
10 cs, $35, Liebnitz, Pernambuco
10 bbls, $140, J Parker, St John
7 cs, $35, Alleghany, Limon
2 cs, $9, Prins Wm I, Hayti
3 cs, $20, Prins Wm I, Carupano
3 cs & ½ bbl, $18, Prins Wm I, La Guayra
10 cs, $35, Saratoga, Progreso
44 cs, 123, Saratoga, Havana
VARNISH—160 gls, $158, Newport, Colon
20 gls, $17, Hesperides, Porto Rico
10 gls, $7, Manauense, Para
90 gls, $230, Mohawk, London
1,455 gls, $1,495, Llandoff City, Bristol
35 gls, $39, Yucatan, Havana
67 gls, $35, Santiago, Cuba
310 gls, $310, Furnessia, Glasgow
50 gls, $72, Maasdam, R'dam
410 gls, $698, Persia, H'burg
680 gls, $1,050, Italia, Genoa
60 gls, $40, Alleghany, Kingston
775 gls, $1,825, Narauja, Havel
1,066 gls, $426, Buffalo, Hull
5 pkgs, $247, Ludgate Hill, London
31 gls, $24, Saratoga, Mexico
176 gls, $132, Saratoga, Havana
WAX, BEES—1 cs, $13, Manauense, Para
23 bbls, 34 bgs, $2,436, Persia, H'burg
PAR—200 bbls, $2,000, Exeter City, Bristol
120 cs, 743 bbls, $39,326, Cevic, L'pol
660 bgs, 100 bbls, $5,104, Southwark, Ant
20 cs, $275, Manauense, Para
1,018 lbs, $70, Ardanmhor, Cuba
40 bgs, $240, Powhattan, Venice
150 bgs, $900, La Champagne, Havre
1,400 bgs, 810 bbls, $21,156, Persia, H'burg
7 bbls, $81, Hekla, Christiania
70 bbls, $803, Hekla, Copenhagen
180 bbls, $2,064, Lepanto, Ant
681 bbls, $9,320, Ludgate Hill, London
2,503 bbls, 517 cs, $42,285, Mohawk, London
100 bgs, $602, Saratoga, Mexico
WHALE BONE—9,500 lbs, $28,500, Havel, Bremen
9 lbs, $40, Yucatan, Havana
WHITE LEAD—5 cs, $24, Newport, Colon
2 bbls, $4, Yucatan, Havana
WHITING—5 bbls, $13, Hesperides, Porto Rico
5 bbls, $9, Saratoga, Havana
WITCH HAZEL BARK—2 bls, $5, La Champagne, Havre
LEAVES—1 bl, $6, La Champagne, Havre
ZINC, OXIDE—100 bbls, $644, Spain, London
50 bbls, $322, Furnessia, Glasgow
SKIMMINGS—20 bbls, $200, Exeter City, Bristol

Boston Exports.

BARK—60 bbls, Norseman, L'pool
EXTRACT—360 bbls, Cambroman, L'pool
FERTILIZER—84 bbls & 40 bgs, G A Smith, Bridgewater
GLUCOSE—57 bbls, Cambroman, L'pool
5 bbls, Halifax, Halifax
GLUE—15 bbls, Peruvian, Glasgow
5 bbls, Borderer, London
LEAD—111 pgs, Halifax, Halifax
LICORICE—30 cs, Halifax, Halifax
OIL, CAKE—1,465 bgs, Sylvania, L'pool
LUB.—6 bbls, Halifax, Halifax
PAINT—10 cs, Boston, Yarmouth
SOAP—33 cs, Borderer, London
SPONGE—4 bls, Cambroman, L'pool
TAR—5 bbls & 20 kgs, Halifax, Halifax
VARNISH—78 pkgs, Norseman, L'pool
WAX—2,800 bbls, Borderer, London

Philadelphia Exports.

BONE CLIPPINGS—399 bgs, Illinois, Ant
EXT DYEWOOD—25 bbls, Illinois, Ant
75 bbls & 280 bxs, Bilgenland, L'pool
GLUE—2 bbls, Weehawken, Belfast
OIL, CAKE—1,443 bgs, Illinois, Ant
1,477 bgs, Belgenland, L'pool
LUB—721 bbls, Illinois, Ant
2,504 bbls, Belgenland, L'pool
MIN'L COLZA—429 bbls, Illinois, Ant
PAINT—1 bx, Belgenland, L'pool
20 bbls, Aral, Hull
20 bbls, Weehawken, Belfast
28 bbls, Bremerhaven, Avonmouth
SOAP—14 cts, Illinois, Ant
STARCH—600 bxs, Illinois, Ant
WAX, PAR—790 bgs, Illinois, Ant
100 bbls, Belgenland, L'pool
ZINC SKIMMINGS—72 bbls, Belgenland, L'pool

Baltimore Exports.

BARK, QUERCITRON—250 bgs, Templemore, L'pool
576 bgs, Bohemia, H'burg
BONE GREASE—35,226 lbs, Bohemia, H'burg
EXT QUERCITRON—25 bbls & 200 bxs, California, H'burg
70 bbls, Templemore, L'pool
50 bbls, Bohemia, H'burg
GLUCOSE—103,877 lbs, Templemore, L'pool
GRAPE SUGAR—224,000 lbs, Templemore, L'pool
OIL, OLEO—75,500 lbs, Templemore, L'pool
STARCH—336,000 lbs, Templemore, L'pool
TALLOW—53,125 lbs, Templemore, L'pool
24,000 lbs, California, H'burg
WAX, PAR—89,491 lbs, Templemore, L'pool

Savannah Exports.

OIL, ROSIN—293 bbls, $1,490, Emilie, H'burg
PHOSPHATE—1,252 tons, Westhall, Bremen
PITCH—150 cs & 100 bbls, $1,155, Emilie, Hamburg
ROSIN—3,500 bbls, $13,194, Giannina, Montevideo
1,000 bbls, $2,400, Ringhorn, Hull
TURPENTINE—1,810 cks, $2,117, Emilie, H'burg
2,120 cks, $27,592, Ringhorn, Hull
800 cks, $11,280, Stanley, R'dam
4,100 bbls, $16,524, Gurle, Buenos Ayres
1,850 bls, $5,277, Stanley, R'dam

New Orleans Exports.

COTTONSEED—30 tons, Bernard Hall, L'pool
MEAL—8,589 bgs, Cheruskia, H'burg
2,242 bgs, Louisanian, L'pool
OIL, CAKE—1,026 bgs, Bernard Hall, L'pool
1,202 bgs, Cheruskia, H'burg
101 tons, Delambre, L'pool
1,590 bgs, Louisanian, L'pol
COTTONSEED—1,850 bbls, Bernard Hall, L'pool
SOAP—10 bbls, Cheruskia, H'burg
TALLOW—1 bbl, Cheruskia, H'burg
WAX—1 bbl, Cheruskia, H'burg

NEW YORK DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

Week ending Oct. 31.

ALCOHOL—65 bbls, B & O R R
ASHES—33 pkgs, H R R R
51 pkgs, B I L
BEESWAX—5 pkgs, O D S S Co
BONE DUST—845 bgs, San Francisco
BORAX—2,635 bgs, 35 bbls Savannah
FLAXSEED—3,900 bush, L V R R
156,100 bush, canal boats
GLUCOSE—450 bbls, E R R
GREASE—161 pkgs, N R boats
260 pkgs, P R R
13 pkgs, C R R of N J
50 bbls, O D S S Co
130 pkgs, H R R R
205 pkgs, E R R
22 pkgs, W S R R
75 pkgs, L V R R
30 pkgs, D L & W R R
HERBS—220 bgs, San Francisco
HIGH WINES—405 bbls, H R R R
340 bbls, B & O R R
390 bbls, P R R
390 bbls, D, L & W R R
LEAD—6,059 pigs, O D S S Co
MUSTARD SEED—1,351 bgs San Francisco
OIL, CAKE—2,411 bgs, H R R R
1,628 bgs, P R R
4,358 bgs, L V R R
4,695 bgs, canal boats
4,493 bgs, D, L & W R R
360 bgs, W S R R
2,394 bgs, E R R
COTTONSEED—1,289 bbls, O D S S Co
1,020 bbls, New Orleans
780 bbls, E R R
784 bbls, Galveston
110 bbls, Savannah
103 bbls, Charleston
LARD—60 bbls, W S R R
LUB.—240 bbls, E R R
60 bbls, W S R R
20 bbls, C R R of N J
OLEO—815 tcs, H R R R
1,690 tcs, W S R R
534 tcs, B & O R R
135 tcs, P R R
PITCH—85 bbls, Savannah
QUICKSILVER—1,500 flasks, San Francisco
ROSIN—1,629 bbls, O D S S Co
4,468 bbls, Savannah
600 bbls, Brunswick
4,310 bbls, Georgetown
55 bbls, Charleston
166 bbls, Jacksonville
SPELTER—1,296 pcs, O D S S Co
STEARINE—31 hhds, P R R
TALLOW—114 pkgs, N R boats
230 pkgs, P R R
102 pkgs, D, L & W R R
100 pkgs, W S R R
410 pkgs, H R R R
17 bbls, O D S S Co
55 pkgs, C R R of N J
TAR—60 bbls, O D S S Co
25 bbls, Savannah
10 bbls, Charleston
63 bbls, Georgetown
TURPENTINE—289 bbls, O D S S Co
2,133 bbls, Savannah
11 bbls, Charleston
211 bbls, Georgetown
26 bbls, Jacksonville

TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

At New York for week ending Oct. 31, 1895:

		For Week.	Since Jan. 1.
Alcohol	bbls	65	3,409
Beeswax	pkgs	5	548
Boneblack	bgs	845	32,197
Borax	pkgs	2,635	87,854
Cottonseed	bgs	....	312
Ashes	bgs	....	4,348
Cake	bgs	....	5,087
Hulls	bgs	....	1,547
Meal	bgs	....	90,762
Flaxseed	bu	160,000	725,448
Glue	pkgs	....	1,258
Stock	pkgs	....	40
Glucose	bbls	450	39,441
Grease	bbls	946	18,855
Highwines	bbls	1,525	55,829
Lead	pkgs	6,059	197,957
Mustard seed	bgs	1,351	28,590
Oil, cottonseed	bbls	4,086	207,424
Cake	bgs	20,339	255,289
Fish	bbls	....	....
Lard	bbls	60	6,227
Lubricating	bbls	320	21,620
Whale	bbls	....	342
Oleo, stock	pkgs	3,170	90,199
Pitch	bbls	85	4,518
Quicksilver	flks	1,500	11,700
Rosin	bbls	11,228	175,424
oap	bbls	....	990
Stock	bbls	....	7,772
Spelter	pcs	1,296	86,175
Sponges	bls	....	....
Starch	pkgs	....	27,568
Stearine	pkgs	31	3,863
Sumac	bgs	....	1,268
Tallow	pkgs	1,028	39,093
Tar	bbls	158	18,507
Turpentine, crude	bbls	....	1,539
Spirits	bbls	2,670	97,497

Boston Domestic Receipts.

COTTONSEED MEAL—33 tons
GREASE—311 bbls
TALLOW—210 bbls & 56 pkgs & 45 tcs

Philadelphia Domestic Receipts.

OIL, ROSIN—10 bbls, Savannah
ROSIN—522 bbls, 5 cs, Savannah
TAR—1 bbl, Savannah
TURPENTINE—310 bbls, Savannah

Baltimore Domestic Receipts.

OIL, ROSIN—134 bbls, Savannah
ROSIN—3,581 bbls, Savannah
TURPENTINE—5 bbls, Savannah

Savannah Domestic Receipts.

COTTONSEED—4 cars
MEAL—3 cars
OIL, COTTONSEED—100 bbls
CRUDE—2 cars
PHOSPHATE—120 cars
LUB—1 car
ROSIN—25,775 bbls
TURPENTINE—7,108 bbls

New Orleans Domestic Receipts.

ALCOHOL—70 bbls
BEESWAX—1 bg
BONES—2 cars
BORAX—1,100 bgs, 20 bbls
COTTONSEED—7,134 bgs & 27 cars
HULLS—3 cars

Sulphate of Quinine, Zimmer's Carbolic Acid

Lactic Acid, U. S. P.

MERCK & CO. Salicylic Acid

71 & 73 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK

MEAL—1,150 bgs & 12 cars
FERTILIZER—1 car
GLUCOSE—4 cars & 660 bbls
OIL—14 bbls & 5 half bbls
CAKE—4 cars & 1,200 bgs
COTTONSEED—46 cars, 125 bbls & 3 tanks
PHOSPHATE—3 cars
ROSIN—265 bbls & 15 cars
SOAP—10 bbls, 10 bxs & 3 cars
STARCH—2 cars
TALLOW—1 bbl & 1 car
TAR—5 bbls
TURPENTINE—45 bbls

TOTAL IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

In the following table we give the total imports, in packages unless otherwise specified, and their value at the port of New York, for week ending Nov. 1, 1895:

	Quantity.	Value.
Bottles	....	$5,402
Glass, plate	162	13,951
Glass, window	14,171	16,963
Ia. G. plate	308	49,889
Arsenic	273	1,841
Acid, benzoic	13	597
Acid, boracic	35	1,285
Acid, carbolic	45	1,177
Acid, citric	75	925
Acid, oxalic	33	1,870
Acid, all other	369	9,509
Aniline colors	646	40,127
Aniline salt	166	5,685
Ammonia, carb....	1	14
Ammonia, muriate of	25	1,139
Ammonia, sulph..	1,313	5,560
Alum	112	348
Argols	1,505	45,691
Albumen	72	3,911
Alizarine	245	15,881
Alizarine, ass't..	5	117
Asphalt	....	3,500
Balsam copaiba	8	158
Bark, cincho	10	83
Bark, all other	20	91
Barytes, sulph..	150	355
Barytes, other	243	837
Bleach. powder	710	12,035
Bronze powder	....	7,825
Buchu leaves	11	382
Burgundy pitch	50	94
Butter cocoa	282	18,120
Chalk	....	513
Cantharides	10	1,060
Chem. salts	250	10,049
Chicory	3,369	6,564
Civet	2	2,537
Cocoa leaves	141	2,776
Cobalt	4	850
Cutch	2,000	6,552
Cubebs	790	4,390
Dragon's blood	6	211
Divi divi	266	511
Dyewood, extract of	237	6,528
Fish sounds	45	1,543
Flowers, cham....	6	139
Flowers, all other	92	1,646
Fuller's earth	480	380
Gambier	396	2,413
Gelatine	3	241
Glycerine	87	6,309
Gum, asphaltum	414	628
Gum, asafoetida	46	1,742
Gum, aloes	183	656
Gum, chicle	238	7,813
Gum, camphor	136	6,498
Gum, guiac	15	144
Gum, kowrie	208	8,353
Gum, licorice	54	2,071
Gum, shellac	460	15,963
Gum, substitute	10	827
Gum, tragacanth	90	8,710
Gum, all other	18	475
Glue	443	8,854
Gypsum	100	562
Indigo	12	507
Indigotine	2	642
Juniper berries	50	78
Leeches	6	104
Manganese	46	1,578
Manganese ore	99	883
Man. salt	....	11,959
Mica	22	1,519
Orchilla liq....	20	1,021
Oxide zinc	447	4,825
Oil, amber	3	124
Oil, bergamot	25	1,131
Oil, citronella	44	2,863
Oil, cod	103	3,801
Oil, cocoanut	547	30,895
Oil, geranium	5	992
Oil, lavender	6	1,697
Oil, lemon	101	2,404
Oil, myrbane	11	968
Oil, orange	33	643
Oil, olive	750	4,882
Oil, palm	193	9,347
Oil, rapeseed	20	395
Oil, rose	2	5,123
Oil, tanners'	5	122
Oil, other ess..	7	469
Oil, all other	702	2,648
Opium	7	3,095
Paints (unspecified)	....	4,724
Paint, Berlin blue	54	4,214
Paint, chrome yellow	4	168
Paint, colcothar	43	290
Paint, drop black	13	91
Paint, iron oxide	51	421
Paint, orange mineral	31	967
Paint, sienna	16	174
Paint, white lead	1	24
Pitch	8,363	7,194
Potash, bichr....	38	2,922
Potash, chlor..	725	1,300
Potash, carb..	88	3,269
Potash, prussiate	101	8,540
Potash, sulph..	2,500	10,403
Plumbago	565	2,702
Quinine	202	42,233
Reg. antimony	175	7,775
Rose leaves	2	70
Root, gentian	6	54
Root, licorice	3,815	21,021
Root, sarsaparilla	248	11,546
Root, all other	218	1,887
Salt cake	3	24
Saltpeter	6,900	36,773
Sienna	40	606
Soda, ash	2,434	10,717
Soda, bicarb..	717	1,812
Soda, bichr....	58	2,871
Soda, carb..	112	495
Soda, caustic	300	3,645
Soda, nitrate	306	1,586
Soda, sal....	432	764
Sponges	553	9,316
Sulphur	4	58
Sumac, extract of	2	29
Sugar of milk	12	372
Tar	100	310
Tonca beans	1	310
Turmeric	739	1,202
Ultramarine	157	3,770
Vanilla beans	20	18,395
Varnish	8	550
Worm seed	10	118
Wool grease	2,364	14,061
Other	....	45,831
Bristles	86	19,056
Antimony	60	400
Dutch metal	28	2,726
Cassia	3,050	6,870
Chillies	100	871
Cloves	1,255	7,628
Ginger	25	350
Mace	208	6,943
Mustard	1	4
Nutmegs	700	30,196
Pepper	8,207	46,644
Pimento	1,408	8,721
Camwood	....	983
Corkwood	....	1,608
Logwood	976	10,755
Candles	....	885
Clay	....	7,736
Carbon	....	1,291
Corks	....	2,803
Musk	1	3,210
Sago flour	4,198	6,024
Seed, annatto	13	101
Seed, anise	22	380
Seed, canary	259	645
Seed, caraway	600	3,296
Seed, cardamom	11	504
Seed, castor	700	1,692
Seed, coriander	497	3,020
Seed, fennel	84	679
Seed, mustard	550	2,372
Seed, poppy	500	1,372
Seed, rape	410	1,242
Seed, other	....	1,684
Linseed	11,621	30,456
Soap, castile	650	2,778
Soap, all other	1,101	8,511
Soap stock	50	1,302
Stone, pumice	....	1,362
Taploca	3,661	8,523
Taploca flour	147	321
Wax	....	4,166

GOODS ON THE WAY TO THE UNITED STATES BY SAIL.

TO NEW YORK FROM AUCKLAND.

Trinidad, 4,908 cs and 355 bags kauri gum, 2 cs vanilla
Chas E Rice, 5,095 cs kauri gum, 173 bgs kauri gum

Calcutta.

TO NEW YORK.

Ceylon.

TO NEW YORK.

Norden, 700 tons cocoanut oil
Edward May, 550 tons cocoanut oil, 400 tons plumbago
Yvonne and Marie, 875 tons cocoanut oil, 50 tons plumbago, 588,016 ozs citronella oil
Genevieve, 136,510 lbs cinchona, 544 tons cocoanut oil, 550 tons plumbago, 34,560 ozs citronella oil
Marguerite Elise, 667 tons cocoanut oil, 700 tons plumbago

Singapore.

TO NEW YORK.

Angola, 9,500 bls gambier
Penobscot, 3,500 bls gambier

West Coast, South Africa.

TO NEW YORK.

Camphill, 15,000 bgs nitrate soda
Stirlingshire, 15,000 bgs nitrate soda
Onaway, 11,000 bgs nitrate soda
Bolivia, 11,000 bgs nitrate soda
Tacora, 11,000 bgs nitrate soda
Ares, 6,500 bgs nitrate soda
St Mildred, 17,000 bgs nitrate soda
Wildwood, 18,000 bgs nitrate soda
Psyche, 12,000 bgs nitrate soda
Steamer Cacique, 19,000 bgs nitrate soda
T E Marshall, 15,000 bgs nitrate soda

RECORD OF VESSELS.

Port and Name. Auckland.	Sailed.	Last Reported.
Trinidad	June 19	
Chas E Rice	July 31	
Calcutta. Ceylon.		
Edward May	June 21	
Yvonne and Marie	Aug 5	
Norden	May 24	
Genevieve	Via Galle, Aug. 8	
Marguerite Elise	Via Galle, Sept 12	
Singapore.		
Angola	Aug 7	
Penobscot	Sept 24	
W. C. S. Am.		
Camphill	Due October	
Stirlingshire	Due November	
Onaway	Due December	
Bolivia	Due November	
Tacora	Due November	
Psyche	Due November	
Ares	Due December	
St Mildred	Due December	
Wildwood	Due December	
Cacique	Due November	
T E Marshall	Due December	

A Cinchona Anniversary.

Oct. 20 was a notable anniversary-day in the annals of the drug trade, for it was twenty-five years ago that the first public sales of Java cinchona bark were held at Amsterdam. For eighteen years previous to 1870 cinchona plants had been grown in the island with more or less success, but few, if any, of those connected with their propagation foresaw the gigantic dimensions which the industry was destined to take. It was, in fact, chiefly in order to stop the months of inconvenient questioners in the Dutch Parliament, who, yearly, on the occasion of the debate on the Dutch-Indian estimates, worried the Government about their alleged waste of £1,500 to £2,000 a year on the cinchona gardens, that the Indian authorities decided to send home a consignment of cinchona that the critics might be convinced that there was something to show for the expenditure. This consignment, weighing 983 half kilos (about 1,026 pounds), consisting entirely of calisaya javanica and C. Pahudiana, left Java in 1869, but it does not appear to have been sold until the autumn of the following year, along with further shipments. At any rate, the first public sale of Government bark (private plantations had not as yet come into bearing) was held on the date aforesaid. For size, compared to the Amsterdam cinchona auctions of the present day, it was as the acorn to the oak, for it amounted to no more than 876 kilos, the loss in weight from the time of shipment to the day of sale having been no less than 13 per cent. The net proceeds of the sale were 1,935 florins, or nearly 2s. per pound. The result of the sale and the determination of the Government to encourage the culture of cinchona with more energy than before gave a strong impetus to the industry. Private planters, who had hitherto looked askance at cinchona (before 1870 only two estate owners, in addition to the Government, had laid down experimental plantations), started up all over the island, and literally sowed the seed of the overproduction from which they are now suffering. In 1875 the first bark crop from private plantations was exported. It amounted to 3,125 half kilos. Last year the Javan Government exported 654,851, and private planters 8,266,744 half kilos.

Ceylon, now an extinct volcano so far as cinchona production is concerned, only preceded Java by a very short time as a producer. The first experiments in the island were made by Dr. Thwaites, the late director of the Botanic Gardens at Peradeniya, in 1860; but for several years the coffee planters looked upon his attempts as an amiable craze out of which nothing financially valuable could come forth. Up to 1867 the doctor had positively to beg coffee growers to accept cinchona plants for nothing, or to give them a trial on their estates. Several of these gentlemen put down succirubras around their bungalows as ornamental plants, but only one, Mr. R. J. Corbett, set a few acres apart for the culture—a venture which paid him handsomely in after years. In 1866 the first samples of Ceylon grown bark had been sent to England for analysis, and in 1868 Messrs. Keir, Dundas & Co. sent a ton of officinalis bark, grown on their estate at Loolecondera, for sale to London. This parcel was auctioned at 6 Mincing lane in April, 1868, and realized such high prices that the consignees immediately made arrangements for the planting of 250,000 officinalis trees, while other planters rushed into the culture in an excess of the same "cinchona fever" which broke out in Java two years later. In 1869 there were about 100 acres of land under cinchona in Ceylon, in 1873 there were 1,500, and in 1883 the industry reached its maximum, with an area under cultivation of 64,000 acres, each acre being supposed to carry an average of 1,000 trees.—Chemist and Druggist.

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FOR RAILROADS

Galena Engine, Coach and Car Oil

Gravity 26°, 27°, 28°, 29°; Cold Test, 10° to 15° below zero

No freezing in coldest weather, and entire freedom from hot journals at any time. Perfect uniformity at all seasons of the year. Saves 40 per cent. in wear of brasses, as its exclusive use upon a majority of the leading railroads has demonstrated.

SHOWING BETTER RESULTS THAN ANY OIL EXTANT

REFERENCE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

GALENA OIL WORKS, Limited

CHAS. MILLER
President and General Manager.

FRANKLIN, PA.

STANDARD OIL CO.

NAPHTHA DEPARTMENT

Refiners of Naphtha and Gasoline

STANDARD OIL CO.'S

RED CROWN BRAND

Deodorized Stove Gasoline

THE QUALITY OF OUR STOVE GASOLIN IS UNEQUALLED.

RELIABLE GOODS that always give satisfaction, important feature in the success and comfort of using a

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NITRATE OF IRON — SILICATE OF SODA
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Mixed Acid for Nitro-Glycerine a Specialty

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OIL OF VITRIOL, ALUM,
MURIATIC ACID, GLASS MAKERS SALT CAKE
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Oil of Vitriol, Nitric Acid, Aqua Fortis, **ACIDS** Muriatic Acid, Aqua Ammonia etc.
Mixed Acids for Nitro-Glycerine a Specialty
WORKS AT BRIDGEPORT AND NEW HAVEN, CONN.

CHEMICAL MARKET.

Note—*Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures.*
Complete prices current will be found on pages 32 and 33.

SATURDAY EVENING, November 2, 1895.

As usual, during the closing week of an exciting political contest throughout the country, trade is more or less unsettled, and the last week has been no exception. While trade has been somewhat quiet prices show no signs of weakness, and the advance in alkali, which has recently taken place, is maintained. There has been a fair inquiry for 1896 contracts of both high test and forty-eight per cent., of which several orders have been placed at full figures. The trade has been very much interested in the dinner given to Mr. Ludwig Mond, of the firm of Brunner, Mond & Co., a full report of which is given in this issue. Acids of all descriptions are in better request, with prices for same all tending to a higher level. Nitrate of soda is steady, with a slight increase in values for future shipments. Chlorate of potash has sold quite freely for 1896 delivery, but at the close values were a shade firmer under light offerings either for spot or future. The other light chemicals show few changes.

Heavy Chemicals.

ALKALI.—Trade has been rather quiet during the past week. Prices, however, remain firm for high test for 1896 delivery at 90c. for bags, and 95c. for casks, with sales reported of 400 tons within the range. There is only a light stock available on the spot owing to arrivals, as they come to hand, going direct into channels for consumption upon regular contract deliveries. For jobbing spot parcels they are quoting 95c.@$1, as to style of packing.

BICARB SODA.—There is a fair demand for foreign makes for forward delivery, but sellers are not anxious to go forward at current prices, except for a limited quantity. For arrival they are quoting 1.75@1.85c., as to brand and quantity. Jobbing spot parcels are held at 1.90@2.25c., as to brand and quantity. Domestic makes are in better request, especially Arm and Hammer, for which full prices are demanded. Ordinary makes are quoted at 1.90 @2.25c., as to brand and size of the order, less the usual discount terms.

CRYSTAL CARBONATE.—In anticipation of higher prices being named for 1896 delivery there has been an increased demand for shipments to come forward over this year. Several sales are reported at 1.60@1.75c., as to quantity and date of arrival.

CAUSTIC SODA.—Contracts for 1896 delivery are still being made, though most of the large buyers are already booked for what they may require for 1896. Sales are reported of about 1,600 dms. high test for delivery at seaboard points at 2⅛@2¼c., as to test and quantity. There is a scarcity of spot stocks, for which 2⅛@2¼c. is lowest named, as to test and holder. Powdered 98 per cent. is meeting with an improved demand for delivery over the balance of the year, at 4¼@4½c. for regular makes, as to test and quantity.

SAL SODA.—During the past week there has been an improved demand for "Arm and Hammer" brand of concentrated at 1.60c. f. o. b., less the usual discount. For ordinary makes a fair inquiry is reported at .65c. f. o. b., less 2½ per cent. for cash. Foreign makes are selling fairly well for November and December shipment at .70c., at which we note sales of 100 tons.

SALT CAKE.—Domestic makers being well sold up for prompt delivery are not inclined to accept the offers which are daily being made for delivery over the balance of this fire. Several large orders have been turned down at .55c., delivered. Sales are reported of 100 tons at .60@.65c. delivered, as to freight rate. Foreign makes are dull at .37½@.40c., f. o. b., as to date of arrival.

MONOHYDRATE CRYSTALS.—Since the month opened there has been a decided improvement in the demand, both for prompt and for forward delivery. Values as yet remain unchanged at 1.50@1.75c., and at 1.20@1.25c. for "snowflake," as to quantity and place of delivery.

BLEACHING POWDER.—As yet nothing definite is known regarding prices for 1896 contracts of prime hardwood Liverpool brands. Several hundred tons have already been booked for 1896 delivery, prices for which are to be fixed later. There is a scarcity of spot lots, for which full prices are quoted at 1.85@1.95c., as to brand and holder.

Acids.

ACETIC.—The usual jobbing demand prevails for spot delivery, with only a light inquiry for forward. Values remain steady at 1⅜@1⅝c., as to make and quantity.

MURIATIC.—Stocks continue light for prompt delivery, for which full prices are obtained. For car lots of 18 deg. they are quoting .60@.65c., and for jobbing parcels .75@.90c. is asked, while for car lots of 20 deg. the price ranges from .70@.75c., and for jobbing parcels .85@.95c., as to make and holder.

OXALIC.—There is a good jobbing trade in progress at regular combination prices, which range from 7¼@7½c., as to position of goods. Sales are reported of 40 casks within the range.

TARTARIC.—Three is rather more inclination shown on the part of speculators to offer their goods at a shade under regular prices named by the makers, which range from 30@30½c.

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH CHEMICAL CO.
42 & 46 Maiden Lane & 37 & 39 Liberty St., New York
MANUFACTURERS OF
Oil of Vitriol, Nitric, Muriatic and Acetic Acids, Aqua Fortis, Aqua Ammoni
Muriate of Tin, Sulphate of Zinc, Alum, Tin Crystals,
Blue Vitriol, Glauber's Salt, &c.
Mixed Acids for Nitro-Glycerine Makers

For Bottom Prices and Best Quality of
SAL SODA
APPLY TO
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ALSO
CONCENTRATED SODA CRYSTALS
All goods F. O. B.
Purest form of Carbonates.

Latest N. Y. Analysis:

ALKALI	49.833
Carbonate of Sodium	85.200
Sodium Chloride	.233
Moisture	14.567
	100.00

NATRONA CHEMICALS

NATRONA BI-CARB SODA—It is absolutely pure and the only Soda made from Kryolith. It is the best for Medicinal, all family and Baking Powder Purposes.

NATRONA PORUS ALUM—(For Paper Makers and Dyers, 60 per cent. stronger than other Alum

NATRONA LUMP AND GROUND ALUM—(For Drug and Grocery trade.

NATRONA SAL SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, COPPERAS, SULPHURIC, MURIATIC AND NITRIC ACIDS, BLUE VITRIOL, CHLORIDE CALCIUM, FLUORIDE CALCIUM, ALUMINA SAPONIFIER LYE, LEWIS 98 PER CENT. POWDERED & PERFUMED LYE, POTASH, &c

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Sulphate and other Salts

PEROXIDE OF SODIUM PEROXYGENE

The New Bleaching Agents for Wool, Silk, Mixed Goods, Feathers, Bones, Hair, Straw, etc., etc.

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High Test Caustic Soda. High Test Bleaching Powder

ENGLAND { BRUNNER, MOND & CO'S 48% & 58% PURE ALKALI.
SOLVAY PROCESS CO. 36%, 48% & 58% PURE ALKAL

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Commission Merchants

22 William Street, New York.

Soda Ash. Sal Soda. Caustic Soda, Bleaching Powder

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72 & 74 Pine Street, New York

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CAUSTIC SODA, SODA ASH, SAL SODA BLEACHING POWDER, OXIDE MANGANES CHLORIDE MANGANESE, CARBONATE OF POTASH, HYPOSULPHITE OF SODA, PALM OIL, PALM KERNEL OIL, COCHIN OIL, CEYLON OIL.

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CHARLES TENNANT & CO

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25 & 27 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK

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Chlorate Potash
Caustic Potash
Carbonate Potash
Sal Soda
Gambier
Cutch

Cocoanut Oil Ceylon.
Cocoanut Oil Cochin.
Citronella

ARSENIC

Blue Vitrio
Orange Mineral
Oxalic Acid
Black Pepper
Opium, Cloves
Jute Butts, Nitrate Sod

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ESSENTIAL OILS

PURE ALKALI

Manufactured by the Ammonia Process

This Alkali contains 58 Per cent. of Alkali or nearly 99 per cent. of Carbonate of Soda. It is the most economical form of Soda for Manufacturers of Soap, Glass, Paper, Wood Pulp and Colors, and for Printers and Bleachers.

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CRESCENT BRAND TRADE B.M&Co. MARK

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NORTHWICH, ENGLAND

AND

CRESCENT BRAND TRADE B.M&Co. MARK

TRADE MARK

SOLVAY PROCESS CO.

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

THE SOLVAY PROCESS CO. will make by this same process an Alkali adapted for Window Glass makers testing 48 per cent.

WING & EVANS

Sole Agents for the United States **22 William St., New York**

WING & EVANS have appointed as exclusive Sale Agents

LINDER & MEYER. BOSTON, for New England States, who are prepared to contract for future delivery

for crystals, and 30½@30¾c. for powdered, less the usual discount terms.

SULPHURIC.—The general impression around the trade is that the combination which some of the makers are trying to bring about among the various makers will not be successful, though all are anxious to see better prices and are willing to do all they can to bring them about, providing the demand warrants. There are orders in the market for at least 50,000 cbys. for delivery over this year for which full prices would be paid. For bulk 66 deg. in tank cars they are quoting .70@.75c., as to make and quantity, while for jobbing parcels in cbys. the price ranges from .85@1.10c., as to make and size of the order. There is considerable inquiry for 1896 contracts, but makers decline at the moment to name figures. Sales are reported of several hundred tons of bulk 50 deg. chamber acid at $6.50@7.50 per ton f. o. b. factory, as to quantity.

Miscellaneous.

ACETATE OF LIME.—The market is quiet, with only a light demand either for export or for home consumption. Values remain fairly steady at 1.30@1.35c. for gray, and .85@87½c. for brown, as to quantity and delivery point.

ALUM.—Since the month opened there has been an improved demand, which has given a firmer tone to the market and prices are stronger at 1.60@1.65c. for lump and 1.70@1.75c. for ground, as to make and quantity.

ARSENIC.—There is only a limited stock available on the spot, as the recent arrivals went direct into consumption. Values remain firm at 3⅞@4c. for arrival and at 4⅛@4¼c. for jobbing spot parcels. Red is firmer at 6@6½c., as to quality and holder.

ARGOLS.—No change as yet has been made in values, which remain firm at 15⅞@16c. for plates, 22@23c. for half refined and 2¾@2⅞c. for red, as to quantity.

BLUE VITRIOL.—The market remains firm under an improved export demand, which takes up all surplus stocks. Prices are steady at 3⅞@4c., as to make and quantity.

BRIMSTONE.—There are orders in the market for 300 tons for prompt delivery at $15.50 per ton, but holders decline to shade $16. Future shipments are a shade easier at $15@15.25 for second, and $14.50@14.75 per ton for thirds, as to quantity and date of shipment.

CARBONATE OF POTASH.—No change as yet has been made in values, which remain steady at 4.50@5.25c., as to test and quality. There is an improved demand in anticipation of higher prices being named for 1896.

COPPERAS.—Very little demand is reported for car lots, as is usual at this season of the year. Values remain steady at 40@45c., while for jobbing parcels the price ranges from 50@60c., as to the size of the order.

CHLORATE OF SODA.—Values remain unchanged at 14½c. for spot goods and at 14c. for arrival. The light stock available restricts trade.

CHLORATE OF POTASH.—Early in the week considerable sales were made for 1896 delivery at 9c. Later, however, sellers declined to go forward and withdrew quotations for the moment. There is a good jobbing demand in progress for spot goods at 9⅛@9¼c., as to make and holder.

GLAUBER SALTS.—There is no change in the situation, which remains unsettled, as previously noted. Values may be called nominal at .60@.85c., as to make and size of the order.

NITRATE OF SODA.—Trade has been rather slow during the past week. Buyers being well stocked are holding off for the present. For spot goods they are quoting 1.82½@1.85c., as to the size of the order. For November arrival 1.80c., and 1.85c. for December is asked. Future shipments are firmer at 1.75@1.77½c., as to date of arrival.

We are indebted to G. P. Couper & Co., this city, for the following statistics:

	New York.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Southern Ports.
On spot...	25,000	...	...	...	...
Due Nov..	35,000	11,000	11,000	12,000	...
Due Dec..	67,600	17,000	18,000	...	21,500
Due Jan..	80,000	...	7,000	...	...
T'l bags.	207,600	28,000	36,000	12,000	21,500

Visible supply to Feb. 1, 395,100 bags.

SAL AMMONIAC.—A fair jobbing trade is reported at 6¾@7c. for white, 6c. for gray and 9¼c. for lump.

SUGAR OF LEAD.—Since the month opened there has been rather more demand from the mills for prompt delivery. We quote prime white crystals at 7¾@8c. and at 6½@7c. for broken. Brown is dull at 5@5¼c., as to make and quantity.

SALTPETER.—The free arrivals have not materially affected the market. Values are steady at 4¼c. for dock lots and at 4.50@4.75c., as to quantity, for store parcels. Refined is quiet at 4¾@5c., as to quality and quantity.

Ammoniates, Potashes, Etc.

Trade in the various ammoniates has only been fair since the month opened for this section, though from the South there is still a good inquiry for spot and nearby arrivals. Sulphate of ammonia is steady at 2.55@2.57½c. for gas and 2.50@2.52½c. for bone, as to quantity and date of arrival. Blood is in fair request at $1.90 for high and at $1.70 for low grade. Tankage is quiet at $19.50@20 for high and at $17.50@18 per ton for low grade, as to quantity. Azotine is selling freely at $1.77½@1.80. Fish scrap is held steady at $19 per ton f. o. b. factory. Bone meal is quiet at the moment at $23@23.50 per ton. Kainit and muriate of potash are meeting with the usual demand, with more inquiry for 1896, but prices for which have not yet been fixed. Messrs. Thos. H. White & Co. of Baltimore, in their circular, say: "The Eastern market has been quiet on ammoniates the past month. A steady demand from Western and Southern buyers has absorbed current offerings. We note further sales of 9 and 20 tankage footing up 1,000 tons monthly on contracts for six and twelve months from November 1, on basis $14 to $14.50 Chicago, and $11.50 Kansas City and Omaha; while prompt stock is offered at $1.62½ and 10 to $1.65 and 10 delivered basis Baltimore and New York freight. Blood has been in demand at $1.60 Chicago, and concentrated at $1.45 to $1.50, closing firm. Stocks light. The product of the Menhaden fisheries is now fairly well sold and enquiries for this material would advance last quotations. The hog-killing is heavy and promises to be so all winter."

26 Degree Aqua Ammonia
Strictly from Sulphate, No Gaseous or Tarry Odor.
IN DRUMS OR CARLOAD LOTS.
COLUMBIA CHEMICAL WORKS,
43-51 Sedgwick St., - BROOKLYN, N. Y.

MANGANESE up to 95% oxide (Mn_2O_3) and 95% peroxide (MnO_2).
ANTIMONY, CHROME and WOLFRAM Ores; all minerals containing ALUMINA, BARYTA, CALCIUM, FLUOR, MAGNESIA, SILICA and STRONTIUM in lumps and powder, purity guaranteed, supplied by
JULIAN PANNENBERG Arnstadt, Thur., Germany.

THE
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HAVE APPOINTED
H. J. Baker & Brother, 95 William Street,
Heller, Hirsh & Co. 62 William Street,
Wm. R. Peters & Co.. 47 Cedar Street,
Hamilton H. Salmon & Co., 133 Front Street,
Paul Weidinger & Son, 76 Pine Street,
NEW YORK;
Jas. Bonday, Jr., & Co., —AND— Hy. Lauts & Co.,
BALTIMORE
Their SOLE AGENTS in the United States and Canada,
FOR THE SALE OF
Muriate of Potash, Kainit,
Sulphate of Potash, Sylvinit,
Double Manure Salt, Kieserit,
And other Potash Manure Salts.

Norwegian Cod Liver Oil Industry.

BERGEN.

The produce of fish oil was smaller than the previous year, owing to the leanness of the cod fish. The exportation amounted to only 51,700 barrels against 71,700 barrels in 1893. The prices were low at the commencement of the year, viz.: steam refined medicinal oil, 45 kroner (£2 10s.); raw medicinal oil, 32 kroner 50 öre (£1 16s.); cleared and brown cleared, 29 kroner 15 öre (£1 12s. 10d.); and brown, 24 kroner (£1 6s. 9d.). As the prospects for the fishing at Lofoten were reported bad, the prices in a short time went up, and in April the following prices were paid: steam refined medicinal oil, 82 kroner; raw medicinal, 50 kroner; cleared, 48 kroner; brown cleared, 46 kroner; and brown, 30 kroner; but when cod fishing at Finmarken was reported auspicious the prices again fell to respectively 68 kroner, 41 kroner, 31 kroner, and 24 kroner. Later in the year, when it was proved that the stock of all kinds of cod liver oil was very small, the price advanced again, so the price for this article has been very fluctuating.

LOFOTEN.

The cod appeared near land early in January, but operations were much hindered by stormy weather until the middle of March, when the weather improved and continued fine, with the result that the large catch of 1893 was more than maintained. The fish were small and thin, and, at the high prices paid, the buyers, almost without exception, lost heavily on their speculations.

The large number of 34,000 men were engaged in these fisheries, and the number of boats in use was about 7,500. The average earnings per man were £13 18s., or £1 18s. more than in the previous year, but varied a great deal, having been poor at most of the eastern fishing grounds and good at many of those in the West.—British Consular Reports.

Acid Disintegrating Instead of Shooting Petroleum Wells.

A press correspondent writing from Lima, Ohio, states that a new method of increasing the output of oil wells, based on chemical action, has been brought to light, which may have a great influence on the production of oil in the future.

This method is based on the fact that oil bearing rock is lime formation which is readily disssolved or disintegrated by acids. Hydrochloric acid is the one preferably used, as it changes 40 per cent. by weight of the rock it dissolves into carbonic acid gas, and the remaining 60 per cent. into chloride of calcium. The chloride of calcium is more soluble in water than common table salt, while the carbonic acid gas is readily bound by the water when under pressure.

The oil-bearing rock is made up of hard particles cemented together. This cement is more readily acted upon by the acid than the hard particles, therefore when the acid is pressed back into the rock, it dissolves out that part which binds the rock together for this reason, when ten to twenty tons of rock are dissolved out, and removed from the well, hundreds of tons of rock have been disintegrated, and new channels formed, causing the rock to give up its oil, which cannot be done in any other way known.

The acid naturally follows the loose rock containing the oil, and wherever it touches the rock it leaves its track of carbonic acid gas and chloride of calcium. The chloride of calcium is taken up by the water, and a channel or opening remains, leading back to the well. By this means oil measures or pockets can be reached which ordinarily could not be found; crevices or openings in the rock are enlarged; horizontal channels are cut to greater distances, the acid seeking out the porous rock that contains the oil, making it possible for one well to drain a scope of territory that by the usual method would take many wells.

Large quantities of water are used with the acid, so that the acid may be carried long distances and the water be present to take up the rock when it is made soluble. Also the water being under great pressure, binds the carbonic acid in large quantities, and again liberates the gas to rush back through the long channels leading to the well, when the pressure is removed by starting the pump. Also by this method pockets or reservoirs can be excavated at the bottom of a well, to receive and hold the oil that drains to it, so that small head wells would have to be pumped only once a week or so, that ordinarily have to be pumped once or twice a day.

In applying this process the tubing and rods are removed from the well, and a one-inch tubing substituted, reaching down at least to below the casing, and usually to the top of the oil-bearing rock. This one-inch tubing is coated so that the acid will not affect it, and is termed the acid pipe. To introduce the acid and do no injury to the casing it is necessary to pack the well off below the casing, which can be done with an ordinary packer; however, in practice, where oil is accessible, it is used to serve as a packer. Some three barrels of acid are put into the well through the acid pipe, then the well is filled outside of the acid pipe and inside of the casing with crude oil, thus, in effect, packing the well off just above the oil-bearing rock.

In the average small well the oil-bearing rock is usually close, the channels leading to the well are small and the oil that reaches the well is forced into it by the rock pressure, which is generally from a small pressure to 400 to 500 pounds per square inch. In introducing the acid into such rock to open the channels it is necessary to use sufficient pressure to overcome the rock pressure, and to carry the acid back into the rock. The pressure necessary for this purpose is had from the hydrostatic column of acid in the acid pipe leading from the top to the bottom of the well, which exerts a pressure of from 700 to 800 pounds per square inch on the rock.

It is sometimes found, where the rock is close and the channels small, that additional pressure to that had from the hydrostatic column has to be employed, then a pump is used to press the acid back into the rock. In such wells, the acid will be driven into the rock very slowly at first, possibly not faster than a barrel per hour; however, as the acid begins to open up the channels, it is received more freely, and at the finish, it will take the acid and water at the rate of six or eight barrels per hour.

It is stated that two months ago a practical test of this process was made on a well on the Crossley farm, owned by the Ohio Oil Company, near Lima, Ohio. There were 65 barrels of acid used in the well on the Crossley farm. The channels in the oil rock in this well were so tight that even with a pressure of between eight and nine hundred pounds per square inch, the rock would take barely a barrel of acid and water per hour. However, as the acid began to perform its work, the channels in the rock were gradually increased, so that at the finish the rock would readily take up six barrels per hour. This well has since been pumped some forty days. The oil was increased 300 per cent. and the gas over 400 per cent. The increase has been permanent, as the well is holding up.

Recent Patent.

548,352. ANTIPYRIN COMPOUND. Arthur Boeglin, assignor to Knoll & Co. Filed Feb. 13, 1895. Issued Oct. 22, 1895.

Claim.—1. The process of manufacture of a compound in use in medicine and pharmacy, by the combination of three molecules of antipyrine with one molecule of ferric chlorid, as described.

2. As a new article of manufacture, the herein described compound of antipyrine and ferric chlorid, which constitutes brittle, mon-hygroscopic crystals of a reddish brick color, is soluble in water with a Bordeaux-red color and does not give up hydrochloric acid when heated.

3. As a new medicinal compound, a double salt of antipyrine and ferric chlorid containing three molecules of antipyrine and one molecule of the chlorid, said double salt consisting of brittle, non-hygroscopic crystals of a reddish brick color, which, when dissolved in water form a Bordeaux-red solution, and which yield no hydrochloric acid when heated.

New York Coal Tar Chemical Company
253 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
COAL TAR AND AMMONIA PRODUCTS.

Carbolic Acid { Crystals, Liquid,
AMMONIA { Anhydrous, Aqua, Sulphate.
Creosote. Naphtha, Benzole, &c.

SAL AMMONIAC
Gran. prime white, twice purif., guar'd 97%. Chem. pure, in large and small crystals.
From **DR. SCHAEFFER,** CHARLOTTENBURG, GERMANY.
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BRIMSTONE
SULPHUR FLOWERS FLOUR
MANUFACTURER, Passaic Chemical Co., 254 PEARL ST. NEW YOR

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HIGH TEST ENGLISH and SCOTCH BLEACHING POWDER
CAUSTIC SODA 76%—the best made—in drums.
Double Refined 98% in barrels and cans
ABSOLUTELY PURE,
True CAUSTIC POTASH large and small drums.
ARBONATE POTASH, CHLORATE POTASH, CHLORATE SODA, JOHNSON'S Eng. P'tl'd CEMEN
and all other chemical specialties used by
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CAUSTIC SODA
60%, 70%, 74%, 76% & 77%:
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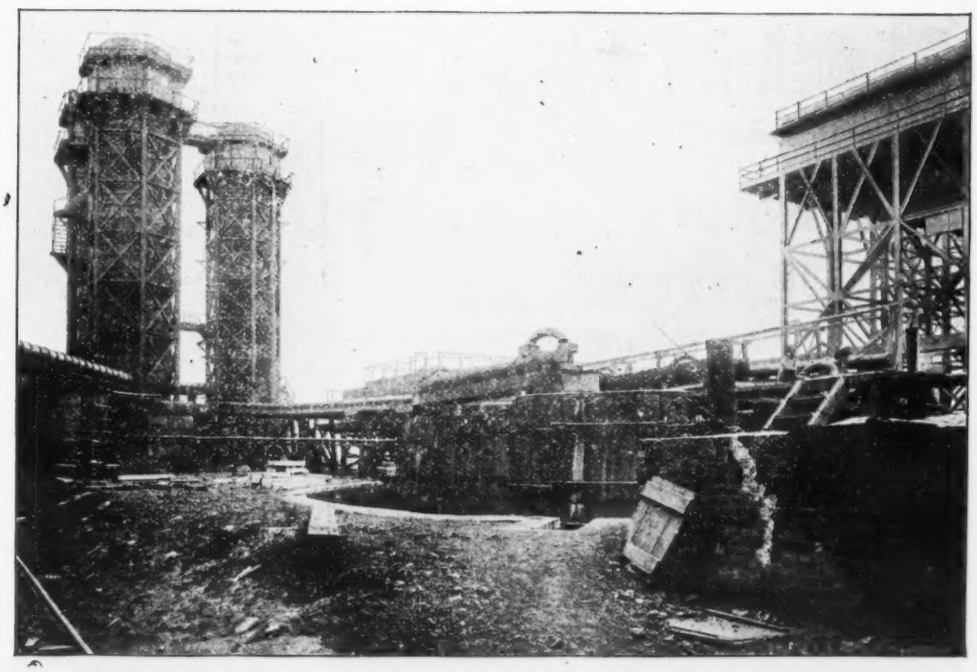

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DYE MARKET.

Note—*Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures. The prices current will be found on page 31*

SATURDAY EVENING, November 2, 1895.

In the market for dyestuffs the developments this week disclose no new features of particular importance. As regards the demand, the same general quietude that has recently been prevailing is still apparent and it seems to be the feeling among the trade at large that the trend of business will be toward moderate activity for some time to come, though the outlook for the early months of 1896 is considered to be exceptionally promising. In several of the articles on the list there is a scarcity of stocks on the spot and these are characterized by an advancing tendency, this being especially true of aniline salt, bichromate of potash and prussiate of potash. Gambier continues weak under a slow demand combined with heavy supplies here, while cutch remains firm, owing to its favorable statistical position. Other articles require no comment here.

ACIDS.—The movement of the leading acids has been fair, but as heretofore, jobbing orders form the basis of current business and buyers are unwilling to anticipate future wants. There have been no important fluctuations in values during the week and the general list is steady.

ALBUMEN.—While prices are firm on both egg and blood albumen and higher quotations are not improbable, buyers continue to supply their wants as they arise from week to week. The former is quotable at 48@60c., and blood at 25@30c.

ALIZARINE.—No change is apparent in the situation of this article. A fair demand is in progress and quotations remain firm at 14@20c., according to quality and size of order.

ANILINE OIL.—Firmness is the leading feature in this market, but values have not further advanced. We quote spot goods at 11@11½c., and shipments at 10½@11c.

ANILINE SALT.—Supplies do not accumulate as arrivals are closely absorbed by consumers. Some holders are unwilling to shade 14c. in the usual quantities, but there are sellers at 12c. No business of importance is reported, either in spot lots or future shipments, the latter being quotable at 10½@11c.

BICHROMATE OF POTASH.—The market is in an uncertain position, owing to scarcity of goods here and the probability that it will be some time before any large parcels will come forward. Some sellers have withdrawn their prices and others are quoting up to 11c., at which sales have been made. Lots to arrive are quoted at 10c.

BICHROMATE OF SODA.—Consumers are buying solely to satisfy passing wants, but prices are nevertheless steady and indicate no fluctuations, being quotable at 8½@9c.

CUTCH.—Moderate activity in a jobbing way is noted, but interest in extensive lots is at present in abeyance. A firm tone characterizes the market and prices are unchanged at 5@5½c. for bales, 6@7½c. for boxes and 8½@9c. for slabs.

DEXTRINE.—Current business is upon the basis of 3½@4c. for domestic and 4¾@5½c. for imported. A very light inquiry is reported.

DIVI DIVI.—We hear of no transactions exceeding the limits of small orders from consuming channels. Prices are nominally steady at $42.50@50 per ton.

DYEWOODS.—Receipts of logwood continue limited, and the market is again in rather reduced supply of choice woods. The demand, though not brisk, is sufficiently active to prevent an excessive accumulation of goods, and prices remain well supported at the former range, viz.: Gonaives, $32; St. Marc, $31@32, and Port de Paix, $32@33. Fustic shows no change in any direction.

GAMBIER.—The tone of the market has not improved, but, if anything, the position of gambier is a shade weaker. Store parcels are quotable at 4 1-16c. for steamer goods and 4⅛c. for sail, with only a routine spot business in progress. Shipments are held at 4.20c. for sail, and 4 3-16c. for steamer. We are reported a sale of 50 tons at 4⅛c. from the "Angola," to arrive in December, and 50 tons at 4 3-16c. for November and January sail shipments.

HYPOSULPHITE OF SODA.—There are no new features to report this week. Local sellers are not offering below $1.85, and up to $2.25, as to package and seller, is quoted. The inquiry shows fair activity.

INDIGO.—Prices are being steadily maintained under a good consuming demand. Particulars of the London auctions, which commenced on October 14 have just come to hand, and show that the total offerings were 5,291 chests, of which 2,774 were Kurpah, 982 Bengal, etc., 309 Oude, 739 Dry Seal Madras, 353 Bombay and the balance miscellaneous. Commenting on the results of this sale, the London Commercial Record says:

"Notwithstanding the moderate quantity disposed of in the quarterly sales of this year, and especially at the July auctions, the market remained very inactive after the last sale; a short time after the close some marks of Bengal changed hands at prices which were not previously obtainable, but the rumored estimate of a large crop following the abundant supply of last year made buyers cautious, while the unfavorable reports received by many planters of the prospects of the present out-turn induced them to be firm, but little was therefore done during the weeks which succeeded the sale of the Bengal marks to which we have alluded. Prices, however, remained very firm, and to execute the small orders which came to hand, full July rates had to be paid, the uncertainty about the yield of the second cuttings in Behar and of the crops in the North Western Provinces inducing holders to withdraw their marks or to put high limits upon them. This inactivity in the market lasted until close before the opening of the present auctions, when final estimates of an out-turn in Bengal of 152,000 maunds came out, and rendered holders more desirous to meet the buyers, but only a few small marks were then sold, and it was generally expected that the auctions, about to commence, would not show the activity and the firm prices which ruled in the previous July sales. This expectation had been realized at the present auctions when, exporters having held almost entirely aloof, the demand has been confined to the requirements of the home trade, and only those sorts of Bengal and Oudes which were suitable to their wants found buyers, the better descriptions being altogether neglected, notwithstanding an evident desire on the part of holders to sell them at from the last sales' rates to a slight reduction."

NUTGALLS.—Blue Alleppo galls are held at 11¾@13c., as to quality, quantity and seller. London has advanced and this market is firm. We are reported a sale of 50 bags at 11½c., early in the week, but none are offering now below 11¾. A sale of 150 bags was made at 12@12¼c., but the seller has raised his price to 12½@13c. Chinese are dearer abroad, but unchanged here and quotable at 14@15c., with virtually no demand,

PRUSSIATE OF POTASH.—As was expected, the manufacturers of yellow prussiate of potash have agreed upon the price for next year's deliveries, which is 20c. per lb. on contracts for 15,000 lbs. and upward. The price to small buyers will be 22c. for spot goods next season. Manufacturers have also adopted 21c. as their price for immediate deliveries during the balance of the current year. First hands have very little stock, but it is said that most of the dealers are pretty well covered, in consequence of liberal purchases made some time ago in expectation of an advance.

STARCH.—On orders of a jobbing character an excellent volume of business was transacted this week in both corn and potato starch. For the former the tone of the market is somewhat firmer on the report that many farmers have concluded to store their corn and await higher prices in preference to selling at prevailing quotations. Potato starch remains weak, but prices show no change.

SUMAC.—Routine trading constitutes the only movement at the moment and the immediate outlook is not considered promising. We quote Virginia at $40@42.50 and Sicily, $50@52.50.

Transportation Notes.

Great Northern has cut 19 per cent. off through rates from points east of this city to the Pacific coast. As the roads running west from Chicago refuse to meet these cuts, it is now impossible for merchants of Chicago to meet the competition of eastern merchants in north Pacific coast trade, although Chicago is 500 miles nearer the selling territory. For example, the rate on a given commodity from Buffalo and Chicago to Portland was $1 per 100. Now Great Northern, via its lake lines, has reduced this rate to 81 cents per 100 from Buffalo, while the rate from Chicago remains $1. It is believed Rock Island and C. B. and Q. will meet the cut rates from Chicago.